PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

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No. 52,556—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	10th May.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5,297	T. Leigh	17th "
* CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	24th "
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st "
* EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	7th June
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	14th "
* ORIENTAL	5,794	F. N. Tillard	21st "
M.L. EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	28th "
* MASSILIA	7,226	G. M. Montford	5th July
M.L. ORIENTAL	5,281	F. N. Tillard	12th "
* PENINSULAR	5,297	T. Leigh	19th "
M.L. MASSILIA	7,226	G. M. Montford	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals from all ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay 5th May, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

1ST ITALIAN DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,139	1st June 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 500.	Rs. 337-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
*S. S. SILESIA	....	5,192	about the 17th May.

* Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 415-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	....	4,295	23rd May

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd June, 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, 7th May, 1902

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS,
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)
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PASSENGER SEASON, 1902.

PASSAGES secured by P. & O., Austrian Lloyds, Messageries, Rubattino, Anchor, and all other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged. SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 200.

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PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.

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DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.

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DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are thoroughly carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 16th May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 13th May at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY the 15th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 14th May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "BENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 15th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th May, 1902.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

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CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
TONKIN	6,963	Gerard	5th June 1902.
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	3rd July 1902.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	31st July, 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about 5th May, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

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THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to over £ 9,900,000 and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

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Secretary.

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A LOCAL COMPANY with FUNDS INVESTED in INDIA and entire MANAGEMENT in INDIA.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Rs. 25,00,000.

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Secretaries and Agents.
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KEATING'S POWDER. POWDER. POWDER. POWDER. POWDER. POWDER.

IS HARMLESS to Animal Life.

KILLS
BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES,

KILLS
BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES.

The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only,

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste furnishing a most agreable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" also, containing all the Intelligence of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

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VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
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INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE & CO.,
Proprietors.

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

A MOST POWERFUL, RELIABLE AND SPEEDY CURE FOR

Influenza, Malarial Fevers, Ague, Chill, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Dumbague,

AND ALL DISEASES

Arising from Biliary derangement caused by Malaria. Is used as a Preventive and cure in Epidemic Fevers and Plague. Acts like a charm!

☞ Beware of spurious Imitations.

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Manager.

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INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.
TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

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THE GUIDE for the year 1902 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years. The high position accorded to Macleans Guide as an indispensable book of reference is fully maintained in this edition. The Guide therefore contains an increased amount of local and general information corrected to the latest date, and the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and augmented

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

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HAMS	Per lb.	Re.	1 0
BACON, Wiltshire C. and T. Harris's	"	"	1 2
CHEESE, Cheedar Loaf	"	"	0 14
" Double Gloster	"	"	0 13
" Gruyere	"	"	0 13
" Parmesan in bottle	"	"	1 2
" Dutch	"	"	0 11
" Stilton in Jars about 2 1-2 lbs.	per jar	"	4 2

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GENTS UNDERCLOTHING.
Thoroughly RELIABLE GOODS
at LOW PRICES.

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THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Re. 1.

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THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LD.

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A CHOICE COLLECTION OF

TOYS, DOLLS, &c., &c.
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FRENCH AND ENGLISH
CONFECTIONERY;
CADBURY'S FANCY CHOCOLATE,
TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS,
SKIN HORSES, TRICYCLES,
HAM, BACON and CHEESE,
WINE and SPIRITS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CHRISTMAS CAKES.
PLAIN AND DECORATED.
INSPECTION INVITED.

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ICE CONFECTIONERS,
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THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following:—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

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BEST ELECTRO-PLATED NICKEL SILVER

SPOONS AND FORKS.

WELL BALANCED, WELL FINISHED, HIGH CLASS,
The Best that English Manufacture Can Produce,
WILL LAST A LIFE-TIME.

BEST QUALITY.		FIDDLE.		SPEAR.		KING'S.	
		Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
TEA SPOONS	Per Doz.	11	12	16	8	23	0
DESSERT SPOONS	" "	22	0	30	0	37	0
TABLE SPOONS	" "	28	0	42	8	50	0
DESSERT FORKS	" "	22	0	30	0	37	0
TABLE FORKS	" "	28	0	42	8	50	0
SECOND QUALITY.							
		Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
TEA SPOONS	Per Doz.	10	0	15	12	18	14
DESSERT SPOONS	" "	19	0	25	4	32	12
TABLE SPOONS	" "	25	8	38	8	46	4
DESSERT FORKS	" "	19	0	25	4	33	12
TABLE FORKS	" "	25	8	38	8	46	4

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BEST ENGLISH MADE
DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL HAND FORGED BLADES.

HANDLES.		BONE.		XYLONITE.		IVORY.	
		Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
DESSERT KNIVES	Per Doz.	14	12	16	12	20	12
TABLE KNIVES	"	15	8	19	8	42	0
MEAT CARVERS	"Pair"	7	8	8	0	15	0
STEEL	Each	2	4	3	8	5	8

For Price List of Electroplate and Silver Ware please apply to

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY "KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

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TRY OUR BOUQUETS AND LIGHT OF ASIA CIGARS.

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German Sausages assorted in Tins, Sauerkraut in Glass Jars and Tins.
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Ceps S. Anne French real, Asparagus, Celery, Truffles, Mushrooms dry and in Vinegar.
PATE DE FOIE GRAS. Petits Pois Ex-Fin.
Fresh Anchovies salted loose, and in bottles in Oil, Tonno Fish, Ventresca, Royans a la Bordalaise.
Italian and German mixed Pickles, French and Italian Olives, Olive Farcies, Black Olives loose in Oil.
SALAD OIL Finest Lucca. Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
Liqueurs, Cremes and Italian Wines assorted.
J. LEPELLETIER FRENCH BUTTER, in Tins.
Macaroni assorted, Vermicelli, Italian Paste assorted, Dry Peas, Milanese Gram, Carolina Rice, White Beans, large and small.
Fresh Walnuts, Hazelnuts and Almonds, Goa Mango preserved, and best Syrup in bottles assorted.
Messrs. KERSHAW & Co's best CEYLON TEA.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly Genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. qts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the Fort premises on FRIDAY, the 16th May, at 4-30 p.m.

The following is the business of the Meeting :—

1. To receive the Accounts made up to the 31st March, 1902, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order,
W. KNOWLES,
Acting General Manager.

Bombay, May 1st, 1902.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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BOMBAY.

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SIDEROSTHEN has become widely known as a FIRST-CLASS PRESERVATIVE OF IRON, STEEL AND ZINC FROM CORROSION and other destructive actions.

We claim for SIDEROSTHEN that—

It is an absolutely rust-proof and rust preventing Paint.

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3 „ „ „ „ „ 3 „
4 „ „ „ „ „ 5 „

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For use on raw Hides and Skins, as an improved substitute for Salting, Sun Drying, &c.

PERMANENTLY PRESERVES Hides and Skins, without stain, both for baling and storing.

ARRESTS DECAY of Grain and Fibre in all stages, and destroys Odours,

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ONE ENGLISH-BUILT C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London.

New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

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WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

CIGARETTES MANUFACTORY
BRITANNIA ANONYMOUS SOCIETY,
ADEN.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Public are hereby informed that the BEST CIGARETTES can only be obtained from the Britannia Anonymous Society.

WHY? WHY? WHY?

1st.—Because the climate of Aden being dry, naturally preserves the elegant aroma of Tobacco and this is contrary to the climate of Cairo. Therefore Aden manufactured Cigarettes are superior to Cairo or Egyptian Cigarettes.

2nd.—Money being no consideration. The Society lavishes great care in selecting the finest Tobacco by paying the best prices and taking the smallest possible profit.

3rd.—This fine Tobacco is manufactured on hygenic principles and thorough cleanliness.

A trial order will convince the most fastidious Smoker of the Superiority of the Britannia Anonymous Society Cigarettes.

All Cigarettes are sent by post free to any part of the World.

All orders receive the quickest and most careful attention, no matter how small

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND
RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c. which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. by all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.

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DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser*, by Dr. DE ROOS, containing 192 pages, of information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy, sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, ...D COURT, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

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THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR MAY, 1902.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
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TUTORIAL MATRICULATION
AND
SCHOOL FINAL CLASSES,
OPPOSITE MOTILAL MILL, TARDEO,
Entrance, Rs. 3; Class fee Rs. 5.
Ladies admitted.
F. D. MASTER, B.A.

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SEPARATELY COTTON SPINNING machinery, Steam Engine, Boilers, Green's ECONOMISER (256 pipes), &c, of Mahaluxmi Mill, near Wari Bunder Station. Apply
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A COMPETENT and EXPERIENCED SECRETARY and MANAGER, for Cotton Spinning Mill, at Pulgaon. Applicants with experience of Spinning and Weaving preferred. Good salary. Apply with copies of testimonials to
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Sub-Committee, Pulgaon Mills, Nagpur, C. P.

PURE GROUND COFFEE.
Finest Quality.
Red Ensign Label.
3 one-pound tins for ...... Rs. 3 0 0
6 „ „ „ ...... „ 5 10 0

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MEDALIST.
CALCUTTA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, 1901.
ASSAM SILK ENDI AND MOOGA.
HIGHLY VALUED FOR DURABILITY.

ENDI used for Summer Suits and Wraps, thans 6 to 7 yds. long, 52-56 inches width, Rs. 10—Rs. 35. Chadar of half the above length, Rs. 6—Rs. 16. Mooga used for coats, chapkans and jackets, 5 to 6 yds. long, 36—42 inches width, Rs. 8—Rs. 16.

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ENGINES and BOILERS of all kinds, Lathes, Drilling Machines, and other Machine Tools, Steam and Hand Pumps, Shafting and Belting, Stocks and Dies, and Engineer's Accessories of all kinds.

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MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

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IN GOOD PRESERVATION.
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	Rs. a.
The Voyage of Ithobal, by Sir Edwin Arnold...	2 0
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The Hosts of the Lordby F. A. Steel ...	2 0
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The Life of Father Goreh by C. E. Gardiner ...	3 0
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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

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Post Free.

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Quarterly .... „ 3

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Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
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NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received with... charge.

...DEPOSITS received, subject to six and ...months' notice of withdrawal at rates which ...ascertained on application.

...MITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, ...and and Telegraphic, made at the current rates ...Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

WANTED for the Drawing Office of the Carriage and Wagon Department, East Indian Railway, Lilooah, a European or Eurasian MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN, competent to prepare working drawings to instructions and rough sketches. Salary Rs. 120 with prospects of promotion.

Applications, with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, addressed to the Superintendent, Carriage and Wagon Department, East Indian Railway, Lilooah, will be received up to 15th May, 1902.

W. A. DRING,
Acting Agent.

Calcutta, 30th April, 1902.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge.

HERBERT WILLIAM LEWIS, late Acting Senior Inspector of Steam Boilers, Bombay, European.
ROBERT GEORGE HILL, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.
MOGHIBAI, wife of GOCULJI HIRJI, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
NANDIBAI, widow of WANDRAWAN KARSONDAS, late of Bombay, Bhattia Hindu Inhabitant.
KESHAVJI MADANJI, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Piece Goods Merchant.
MEHERBAI, widow of NOWROJI ARDESHIR DAVUR, late of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant.
EDWARD JONES, late of Karwar, European Inhabitant.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed Estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his Office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the Estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

I. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator General.

Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 19th April 1902.

GLARE GLASSES.

WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lenses are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

Steel, Rs. 6. Nickel, Rs. 10.
Gold, Rs. 75.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THIS IS THE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY,
AND
THIS IS THE TIME TO TRY.
We advise our Patrons to send their orders as early as possible to avoid disappointment, because
PRIZE TICKETS will be given FREE of cost only
UP TO THE 17TH MAY 1902,
AND
THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON
THE 24TH MAY, 1902,
ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
In the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

Rs. 5,000
DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.
The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers
— OF A —
SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,
— OR A —
GENT'S SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED,
RS. 8.
WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.
These watches are well-finished and
WELL WORTH THE MONEY
— OR AN —
ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.
We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of main-springs, and oil etc.,
— OR A —
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.
— OR A —
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 5.

PRIZES.		Rs.
1 Prize	...	1,000
1 Do.	...	500
1 Do.	...	250
2 Prizes Rs. 125 each	...	250
2 Do. „ 100 „	...	200
2 Do. „ 75 „	...	150
4 Do. „ 50 „	...	200
10 Do. „ 25 „	...	250
100 Do. „ 10 „	...	1,000
200 Do. „ 5 „	...	1,000
200 Do. „ 1 „	...	200
523 Prizes	Total ...	5,000

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS.
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers.
Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

THE
GREATEST CURE

For Nervous Debility, including Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Youthful Imprudence, Impotence, Wasting Decay, Loss of Vital Power, Dimness of Sight, Pimples and Eruptions of all kinds, Frightful Dreams, Pains in the Loins, Evil Forebodings, Loss of Energy, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Low Spirits, Fœtid Breath, Palpitation of the Heart, Emaciation, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Weakness of the Generative Organs, Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, &c. This newly-discovered Remedy never fails to rid the sufferer of his ailments, and full particulars of it will be sent on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope. Address:—Rev. JOHN WILSON, 49 Murillo Road, Lee, Kent, England. (Name this paper.)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The Bombay Mails of 26th ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£95 3-16	=	plus 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-4		unchanged
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£109 1-2	=	do.
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£65 9-16	=	do.
Bar Silver in London	23 3 4	=	do.
Bar Silver in New York	51 1-2	=	— 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·19 1-2	=	unchanged
Berlin Cheque on London	20·49 1-2	=	do.
Exchange on New York	4·87 1-2	=	— 1-8
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		=	unchanged
„ Short London Bills 2 3-4		„	do.
„ Indian Bank Bills 2 3-4		„	do.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £75,000.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 1,000 bales. Surats nil. Imports 2,000. Spot 5 5-32 — 2-32. Arrivals closed steady.

May.	May.-June.	July.-Aug.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb.
5·1	5·0	4·63	4·35	4·31
— 5	— 6	— 5	— 4	— 4

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	15,000	bales.
Do. last year	8,000	„
Exports to Great Britain	9,000	„
Do. to Continent	9,000	„
Mid-Uplands	9 5-8	— 1-8
Futures, month of Aug.	8·91	— 18
Do. do. Dec.	8·13	— 4

Linseed 56 3-4. June-July. Sellers. Tone firm.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending Wednesday, show the following results:—

Total Bullion	£38,800,000	Dec.	£100,000
Public Deposits	£8,000,000	Dec.	£2,400,000
Other do.	£41,100,000	Dec.	£2,300,000
Other Securities	£28,200,000	Dec.	£4,500,000
Notes and Gold	£24,000,000	Dec.	£200,000

The Bank's reserve is 49 per cent. of the liabilities.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Thursday, the 8th May, 1902:—

Cotton	3,971	bales.
Wheat	14,105	cwts.
Linseed	17,262	„
Rapeseed	6,199	„
Gingellyseed	1,355	„
Poppyseed	4,797	„
Groundnuts	1,486	„
Castorseed	3,588	„
Rice	23,972	„
Myrabolams	3,543	„
Cottonseed	22,554	„

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, MAY 9TH.

THE export business which was in evidence last week in the Cotton market, has received a considerable check from the course of prices advised from New York and Liverpool. The decline commenced on Friday last and continued for a few days, during which the spot price in Liverpool fell from 5 3-8 pence to 5 5-32 pence, when a re-action again set in and renewed advance took place. To-day a fall is again announced both in Liverpool and New York and the future course of the market is still a problem to all engaged in the trade. The local market has been quiet throughout the week with a very limited enquiry from buyers, either for export or the mills. For the latter, prices of yarn have still to be adjusted, after the recent heavy fall in silver, and beyond their daily requirement there is not much demand from this quarter. For Japan there has been a considerable quantity shipped during the week, and, we are told, chiefly consignments. But enquiry for that market is now limited to special descriptions of the better stapled cotton, as the spot market there is said to be swamped with Bengals and Oomra descriptions, and there is really little fresh business passing. From Europe the enquiry has also declined considerably with the recent fall in Americans, and a revival, though anticipated, has not yet made its appearance. Meantime, the holders of stock at Colaba have not shown any great eagerness to sell and prices have been fairly well maintained, in face of the decline in the governing markets. It appears quite possible that a good business may be put through with Europe before the monsoon sets in.

In the Seeds markets there has been great excitement in Linseed, and all other descriptions have kept fairly steady. As usual at the commencement of the month, freight contracts for May shipment were declared, and partly on this account and also owing to dealers not delivering against their previous sales, a large demand arose for spot linseed which caused prices to advance as high as Rs. 10-8 per cwt. Since then the enquiry has fallen off to some extent and prices have given way about 3 to 4 annas. But in the present nervous condition of this market any renewed enquiry will cause a further upward movement. Large shipments are in progress, heavy sales have been made by dealers for delivery this month, and arrivals are not on a very free scale. In other descriptions of seeds, Rapeseed is steady and though the enquiry at the moment is limited, dealers are not anxious to sell, and stocks are not increasing. Prices are a shade lower than for last mail. Poppyseed is also steady with business passing at about Rs. 8-10 per cwt. Cottonseed has also been in request, while the price after touching Rs. 19 per candy closes at about Rs. 18 8. There is a very free export business in progress in all descriptions of seeds.

The Piece-goods market continues quiet but delive ies are on a fair scale. There is some enquiry for Greys and Whites and dealers have raised prices from 1 to 2 ans in greys and 1-2 to 1 anna in whites. No indent business has been done, although some offers had been wired out at reasonable advances over previous purchase prices. The alterations and additions proposed by the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants Association to be made to the present form of indent are not yet accepted by the Importing Houses and the Association have postponed further operations till Sunday next when it is hoped some amicable settlement will be arrived at between the dealers and the firms.

The yarn market continues quite and prices remain unchanged. Demand from China is altogether slack and the present current of exchange has brought business for that market to a standstill.

In the metal markets, there is very little doing in copper and yellow metal and no sales are reported during the week. Locally prices for ready are unchanged and the tone is steady. In iron there is also very little inquiry, dealers making low offers which are not accepted on the other side. Spelter is steady and a small business is reported at £16 5s. to £16 10s. for favorite branches.

The Coal market remains quiet. In Bengal coal a line of 20,000 tons Jardine Navigation May, June delivery was placed last week at Rs. 12-8. Some small sales of ready Dishvigar have been made at Rs. 13-8 and a small resale of ready Cardiff at Rs. 17-14.

The Freight market has been quiet since last mail left at the close a steadier tone is prevailing. Relets were made for Antwerp Dunkirk Havre and Hull in loading steamers down to 12s. They have been bought up by peculates and to-day business has been done at 1s. 9d, to 13s. The inquiry from shippers is small for the present season of the year, and only a moderate amount has been booked. Relets were made in the Hansa line at 14s. 6d. and in the Rubattino steamer at 13s. 6d. The Austria Lloyds steamer is quoting 15s. seeds, and 16s. cotton. The fixtures include the Maira at 12s 9d one pp. May June loading. The Kenmote is to be fixed at Karachi and the Knight Commander has been fixed from Rangoon to Bombay at Rs. 5.

The Bank of Bombay weekly statement, dated 3rd May, shows the following changes compared with the previous week:—

LIABILITIES.		
Public Deposits	... Rs. 11,46,938	Decrease.
Other Deposits	„ 59,74,397	Increase
Credits Undrawn	„ 2,48,479	do.
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	„ 12,30,827	Increase
Other Authorized Securities	„ 46,911	Decrease
Credits on Securities	„ 13,341	Increase
Loans do.	„ 4,22,621	Decrease
Bills discounted & purchased	„ 14,31,537	Increase
Balance with other Banks	„ 32,493	Decrease
Cash	„ 29,00,918	Increase

The above figures show a decline in the trade demand of 52 lakhs. The Bank of Bengal statement, dated the 6th inst., shows the following changes compared with the previous week:—

Cash at Head Office	18 lakhs	Decrease	
Do. Branches	11 1-2 „	Increase.	
Government Balances	20 „	do.	
Banks Investments	6 „	do.	
Public Demand	24 „	do.	

The Bank Rate has remained unchanged at five per cent. per annum in both the Presidency Banks. The money market has remained very easy throughout the week, but there are signs that a change may shortly appear of a temporary nature, due to the heavy shipments now proceeding. Meantime fixed deposits for two months can be placed at 3 per cent. per annum. Exchange has remained steady at last mail's quotations and we hear of few concessions available. On Tuesday afternoon a small line of 3 months sight D. A bills were placed at 1s.-4 3 32d. for the out-going mail, but with this exception bills have been sold at 1s. 4 1-8d. for near delivery, and though there are a fair amount offered for sale at 1s.-4 3-32d, banks have refused to buy under the quoted rate. In Bank paper there has been little actual business passing. At the current quotations of 1s. 3 29-32d. for Telegraphic Transfers and 1s. 3 13-16d. Demand Drafts the inquiry is limited to immediate requirements. At 1s. 3 15-16d. T. T. and 1s. 3 31-32d. D. D. there is a good demand for May, June and July delivery, but Banks are not keen sellers at these rates, and transaction reported were on a very small scale. For far forward delivery quotations were unchanged, and business is reported at 1s 4d for Bank T. T. December to March. We hear of nothing doing in mercantile paper for next season's delivery.

In Eastern exchange, quotations for China have varied with silver fluctuations, the closing rates being slightly better than those current when last mail left. Japan has remained unchanged at 149 1-2 for thirty days' sight, with little business passing.

The allotment of Councils on Wednesday was taken up to the extent of 29 lakhs in Bills at 1s-3 29-32d, being one thirty-second lower than the previous two weeks, but at this rate tenders received only three per cent. The total applications must herefore have been very large. One lakh in transfers was alloted in full at 1s-3. 31-32d, and an extra allotment of five lakhs in Bills on Calcutta was made at 1s-3 15-16d. For next week the amount remains unchanged at thirty lakhs.

The mail of the 25th April, due in Bombay to-morrow morning, brings silver to Bombay £1,60,000 and gold £20,000 and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	lakhs	11·00
Bombay	„	9·30
Madras	„	5·40=25·70 lakhs.

The mail of the 2nd May, due in Bombay about the 16th May, brings silver to Bombay £90,000 and gold £20,000 and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	lakhs	7·30.
Bombay	„	9·10
Madras	„	8·00=24·40 lakhs.

The mail of the 9th May, due in Bombay about the 23th inst., brings silver to Bombay £1,00,000 and gold £10,000 and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	lakhs	17·70
Bombay	„	6·60
Madras	„	9·70=34·00 lakhs.

A very bullish article on Government Rupee Paper has appeared in "The Englishman" published in Calcutta, an extract from which was telegraphed over here and caused a certain amount of talk in the bazaar. The reasons set foward by the writer of this article accounting for the recent rise, are all very well as far as they go, but he ignores the speculative element, which has certainly carried away the Bombay Bazaar, making it practically all bull. Should any cause arise to frighten these operators, or, on the other hand, when actual profits are taken by the leaders of the bazaar, a reaction may set in when all the present buyers will turn round and try to get rid of their paper holdings.

If peace is proclaimed in South Africa, London may carry up Rupee Paper with other gilt edged securities, but if we have to depend only on the local inquiry for it, fluctuations both by bulls and bears will probably be caused. Rumours are current, and have been published during the week, the Government may decide not to issue any new loan this year, notwithstanding the provision made in the budget for a one and a half crore loan. Nothing definite can be said about this, and it is possibly only another report set afloat by the bull element which now reigns almost supreme both in Bombay Calcutta.

A large business is reported daily in the bazaar. Purchases are said to have been made by Banks locally, for sale in London. The price has fluctuated between 98-12 and 99-2 for the settlement, the cash rate having remained at two annas higher than the account, throughout the week. Cash paper is now very scarce in the bazaar but heavy buying has taken place for delivery on the 30th instant, and should prices continue tending upwards it is very improbable that ample paper will not be forthcoming on the settlement day. We have already advanced one per cent. above the rate current on the last settling day, when a large amount of paper was carried forward by the bulls.

A large business has been passing in silver during the week and in gold only small transactions are reported.

The Share Market is steady. Bank of Bombay shares are steady at 1262 1-2, while Commercial Bank shares are in demand at Rs. 48. In Mill shares Manecji Petits have improved to 1665, Centrals are quiet at 1500, while Swadeshi X. D. are reported to have changed hands at 602 1-2. cum dividend. David Mill shares have been sold at 275, while Currimbhais are unchanged at 540. Chinas have improved to 460, Coorla Mills have declined to 440. Colaba Land and Mill shares have changed hands at 387 1-2 X. D. Messrs Greaves Cotton and Company Mill shares are steady at previous quotations without and transactions reported. Hindustan Mill shares are quoted 340, while Indian Manufacturing Company have improved to 200. Morarjees and Kolahpurs are unchanged at 1420 and 1600 X. D. Queen Mill shares have changed hands at 470. In Railway Companies Tapti Valley Railway have changed hands at 492 1-2 and Ahmedabad Prantej are steady at 565. In Press shares New Indian are reported to have changed hands at 155, Berars at 570 New Mofussils are steady at 420. In miscellaneous list, Bombay-Burmahs are unchanged at 6700. Badham Piles steady at 155. Treachers were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 725 but owing to the publication of a dividend of Rs. 15 per share they have to-day declined to Rs. 675 at which rate they are weak. Kemps are unchanged at 274.

The following are closing quotations:—

Bombay Port Trust	4 per cent	repayable	1931	Rs.	100-10
Do.	4	do.	do. 1933	„	100-0
Bombay Municipal debentures	4	do.	do. 1939-40	„	97-8
Do	4	do.	do. 1923	„	96-14
Bombay Improvement Trust	4	do.	do. 1960	„	99-

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	1s 3	29-32d
Bank Demand	1s 3	15-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s 4	1-8d
Do 6 do do	1s 4	1-4d
French Francs 3 do do	169	1-4
Marks 3 do do	137	3-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	124	1-2
Shanghai 30 „ „	167	
Japan 30 „ „	149	1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	92 15
1st Settlement	98-13

Money Market:—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th February	3 per cent.		
Bank of Bombay do. 1st May	5	do	
Bank of Bengal do. 1st May	5	do	
Bank of Madras do. 1st May	5	do	

SEEDS.—

Linseed.—Tone quiet.
Ready } Forward } 10 3
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet but steady.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready } Do. Forward } 6 4 to 6 6
Yellow Cawnpore Ready } do Forward } 6 13 to 6 14
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.
Ready } Forward } 8 10
Castorseed—Tone steady.
Ready ... ... 27 12 to 28

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	173	166	161	25 May
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	183	177	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	183	177	...	do.
Belati (M.-G.)	199	188	...	do.
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	183	...	do.
Dhamangam Poolgam	197	191	...	do.
Oomra goods staple	...	198	...	do.
Akola M.-G. / Khamgaon do. / Karanja do.	...	193	188	do.
Broach do.	229	225	222	do.
Bhownugger H.-G.	...	...	184	15-25 May
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	226 / 221	10 May / 25 May
Westerns	...	...	196	„

COTTON—Tone quiet.

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	49,593
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 2nd May	18,62,281
Shipments for the week, to Europe	31,715
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports	3,177
Total	34,892

Shipments from 1st October to 7th May:—

Europe	361,720
Japan	451,565
China	80,591
Coast Ports	8,449
Total	902,325
Afloat in Harbour for Europe	6,176
China, Japan and Coast Ports	18,082

Week's arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds:—

Cotton	48,658	Bales.
Wheat	95,483	cwts.
Linseed	1,00,866	„
Rapeseed	77,635	„
Gingellyseed	4,850	„
Poppyseed	50,379	„
Groundnuts	2,748	„
Castorseed	28,583	„
Rice	259,644	„
Myrabollams	20,571	„
Cottonseed	85,534	„

AMERICAN TRADE WITH INDIA.

The American consul at Bombay, Mr. W. T. Fee, has sent a long report to Washington, in which he sets out the advantages to American trade to be derived from a department store in Bombay, run by associated American firms in non-competing lines. The lines which he suggests are:—

1. Boots and shoes.
2. Carriages, bicycles, and automobiles.
3. Hardware, shelf goods, edged tools, stoves, cooking utensils, &c.
4. Iron and steel, structural and corrugated iron, wire and safes.
5. Leather, harness, and trunks.
6. Jewellery, clocks, and watches.
7. Dry goods, piece goods, and sewing machines.
8. Furniture, including office and school fixtures.
9. Machinery, pumps, engines agricultural tools suitable for India, arms and ammunition.
10. Electric machinery and electric supplies.
11. Groceries and provisions, canned goods, preserves, cured meats, fish, and dried fruits.
12. Stationery, paper, certain lines of books, maps typewriters, and office supplies.

It is interesting to observe that Mr. Fee is of opinion that the Indian native is not prevented by patriotism from buying where he can secure the best and cheapest goods—especially the cheapest. He naturally desires to examine the article he buys, and if "spot" cash is required he demands "spot" delivery.—Commercial Intelligence.

SPECIALITY FOR THE SKIN.—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps. The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HANDCOCK—May 5, at Carass, Ootacamund, the wife of E F Handcock, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LANGLEY—DONNE—April 23, at All Saint's Church, Bangalore, by the Lord Bishop of Madras, and his Chaplain, assisted by Canon Foley, M A, Incumbent, William Auchmuty Langley, second son of the late Charles Archibald Langley, Solicitor, High Court, Bombay, to Isabel Louise, elder daughter of H Donne Esq, Mysore Service.

DEATH.

ELLIOT—May 4, at Tanjore, John Elliot, D P W, son of the late Captain Charles Morgan Elliot, R E, aged 51 years and 6 months.

KEMP'S LIST.

	Rs. a.
Flavouring Essences — All kinds our own manufacture.	0 8
Eureka Skin Cure — Cures sores, pimples, eczema, &c.	0 12
Extract of Chicken — One teaspoonful equals one chicken.	1 12
Extract of Coffee — Perfect aroma—no waste always ready.	0 12
Extract of Mutton — A very superior preparation.	1 4
Extract of Meat — Leibig's process—always fresh.	1 4
Ferro-Vina — A natural Iron Burgundy.	1 0
Fever and Ague Mixture — For any fever and ague.	0 8
Flexile Collodion — For cuts and wounds.	0 13
Floral Mouth Elixir — Delightful for the teeth and breath.	1 4
Florida Water — Equal to that imported.	1 8
Fluid Extract Black Alder — A safe and mild aperient.	1 12

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 25m. High water, 0-25m., 1-15a. Low water, 6-14m., 7-9a. P. and O. s. s. Peninsular, with English Mails of 25th ultimo, due to arrive at daylight. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 25m. High water, 1-12m., 2-3a. Low water, 7-0m., 8-4a.

ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.—The Divan of Jaipoor, accompanied by 34 followers with 14 guns and 4 swords, arrived in Bombay from Jaipoor on Thursday last and is putting up at W lkeshwar.

MUSICAL SOIREE.—There will be a musical Entertainment at the Bombay Catholic Association's premises, to-day at 7 p. m. punctually. Members and their families are all cordially invited. Admission free.

FREE MEDICINE.—Mr. D. N. Gadgil requests us to inform the public that he is giving free medicine to children under 8 years at his dispensary opposite Girgaum Police Station, which is open from 6 a. m. 10. a. m. "Free Medicine" is also given to patients suffering from certain diseases on certain conditions.

EXEMPLARY PUNISHMENT.—Mani, a Kathiawari woman, was charged before Mr. D. B. Binning at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, with obtaining possession of Luxmi, a Hindu minor girl, aged 14 years, for immoral purposes. On information of the offence reaching Inspector Power, he made enquiries into the matter and traced the girl to a house of ill-fame in Withalwady. The accused was convicted, and as a warning to others of her class, the Magistrate sentenced her to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months.

BAND AT MAHALUXMI SCANDAL POINT.—The Imperial Band will play the following programme of music on to-morrow evening at 4-45 p. m., under the directions of Mr. D. C. Menzes:—

March	The Farewell	E. Newton
Overture	The Crown Diamonds	Auber
Waltz	Toreador	F. P. Royle
Fantasia	Northern Europe	Kuhner
Quadrille	Les Brigands	Strauss
Gallop	Vivat	Likoff

GOD SAVE THE KING.

MUSIC AT THE BAND STAND.—By kind permission of Major C. A. R. Crommelin and officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. R. Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade to-day at 6 p. m.—

Quickstep	Eisenbahn	Kempf
Overture	Le Diademe	Hermann
Selection	Erminie	Jakabowski
Valse	Gondolier	O. Roeder
New Barn Dance	The Dusky Minstrel	Burns
Polka	Ping Pong	Allan
Gallop	The Mator	Retford

GOD SAVE THE KING.

DESERTING THE WORKHOUSE.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday G. Mehber was charged with deserting the Government Workhouse. M. T. Greenfield, warder of the Workhouse, said that the accused was an inmate of the house, and was granted leave on 25th February last to go out in search of employment. The police were informed as he did not return next day. On the 7th the Police arrested him, and the Magistrate sent him to the Workhouse where he was identified as a deserter. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and admitted a previous conviction for a similar offence. The Magistrate sentenced him to three month's rigorous imprisonment.

RESULT OF A DOMESTIC QUARREL.—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the Morgue on the death of Yeseebhay aged 18, wife of Janoo Bala, a mill hand. The deceased lived with her husband at the Mazagon Road. A quarrel took place between the husband and the wife regarding some monitary transactions with the father of the deceased. On Wednesday last, the deceased went out, and purchased half a tola of opium from Dongri, which she swallowed up at about 5-30 p. m. on the same day. At 8-30 her husband found her breathing heavily and upon questioning she answered she had taken opium which she had bought from Dongri. Some medicine was administered which made the deceased vomit. The deceased remained, unconscious the whole night, and early next day she died. The jury returned a verdict of suicide by opium poisoning.

THE SIR WAGHJI WADHWAN CAMP MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.—The sixth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held at its registered office, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, yesterday afternoon at 3-30 p.m. when Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thakersey presided. During the year under report the company has made a profit of Rs. 25,574-11-8 including the agents commission, which after deducting the last years' loss of Rs. 3,846-2-7 stood at Rs. 21,728-9-1. As recommended by the board of directors, the agents of the company have given up their whole commission, on the condition that the amount of commission and profit be utilized as under:—Rs. 21,000-0-0 to be carried to the machinery depreciation fund, and Rs. 728-9-1 to be carried to the next year's account. The directors' report and the audited statements of accounts were received and adopted. Messrs. Karsondas Hurgovind and Madhowji Luxmandas, who retired from the board by rotation, and were re-elected. Rao Saheb Harjivan Soonderdas and Mr. Govindji Madhowji were appointed auditors for the current year. A vote of thanks to the president then terminated the proceedings.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale, depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

AN OFFICIAL RECEIVER IN TROUBLE.

BEFORE Mr. Kursondas Chablidas, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Ishwardas Beharilal, a receiver appointed by the High Court in suit No. 662 of 1898, was charged with falsification of accounts and criminal breach of trust in respect of sums aggregating Rs. 23,000. Mr. T. J. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. S. G. Welinker for the defence.

The case for the prosecution was that, under the order of the High Court appointing the accused a receiver, he was entrusted with the management of the business of the firm of Kishorilal Jahmanlal, bankers and commission agents of Bombay and Delhi. During the time that accused managed the business, he was said to have misappropriated large sums of money belonging to the firm and to have falsified the books by opening accounts in the names of fictitious persons and firms. He also omitted to credit the monies received from other persons in the course of the firm's business. It was further alleged that, when taxed about these matters, he admitted, in the presence of Kunjbehari Jugalkishore, the present moonim of the firm, and others, that he had speculated in the name of the firm, and had appropriated large sums to his own use. He offered to make good the deficit and banded over to the firm ornaments worth Rs. 1,000, and a grinding mill valued at Rs. 600. He also, promised to repay the balance of the money misappropriated and give a full explanation at an early date. He failed to carry out his promise and subsequently left for Hathras, and thence went to Calcutta.

After some evidence had been recorded, the Magistrate remanded, the case for further hearing.

MESSRS. TREACHER AND CO., LD.,

IN submitting a S of Accounts for the year ending 31st March 1902, the Board of Directors regret to have to record a considerable decrease in the Company's profits, due partly to the ever-increasing keenness of competition and the consequent fall in prices, and partly to the general depression which continues to affect all branches of trade. The management of the Company's affairs has been conducted with the greatest care, and the Directors are confident that a return of general prosperity will be followed by an increase in the Company's earnings, and by better dividends.

The balance available for distribution amounts to Rs. 36,000-5-4, which your Directors propose to apportion as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Dividend	30,000	0	0
Carry forward	6,000	5	4
Total	36,000	5	4

applying Rs. 30 000 to the payment of a dividend of Rs. 15 per share, and carrying forward a balance of Rs. 6,000-5-4.

ROAD REPAIRING IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since writing you last on bad roads, I have had an opportunity of seeing the work of filling up the ditches in the Cumbarvada Lane by the Municipal labourers. Cart loads of slit removed from the drains at the Lady Jamsetji Road are thrown over to fill up the gaps. I do not think the Municipal authorities could repair any gully in Bombay in this fashion without arousing the indignation of the residents. Will the Health Officer see into this matter as the cutchra used in the road repairs will endanger public health. It is needless to say that these places are subject to miasmatic influence due to the excavations made in former years.—Yours, &c.,

DOM.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	1	5
B, Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	21	18	31
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharweda	10	9	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	4	4	9
E, Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	9	7	35
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	3	12
G Mahim and Worli	0	6	15
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	21
Total	51	52	149
Total plague deaths to date	113,251	97,221	
Same date last year	54	31	160

AN AERIAL RACE TO EDINBURGH.

REPORTED CHALLENGE BY DR. BARTON.

DR. BARTON, on the lines laid down by whom a balloon is now being constructed for the War Office, is reported to have challenged M. Santos-Dumont to an aerial race between London and Edinburgh for "any sum up to £10,000."

The "Morning Leader's" New York correspondent says a syndicate of New York capitalists propose to secure M. Santos-Dumont's ulterior triumphs in air navigation for the United States. Mr. Thomas Edison is largely instrumental in forwarding the project.

Twelve thousand pounds is already pledged, and it is affirmed that during the summer M. Santos-Dumont will fly from Sandy Hook around the Statue of Liberty, and land. Experiments will be conducted at Brightonbeach, and as these experiments will occur during the racing season at Brightonbeach, it is probable that the syndicate will not lose much money.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MAY 9.

Friday—The depression in the Punjab has intensified but is unchanged in position. Duststorms have occurred in the plains of North-West India and were accompanied with rain in Rajputana. Ajmere has received one inch and Udaipur half an inch. Light to moderate showers have been general in north-east India. Chittagong, Mymensing, and Dinajpur have received two inches; Bogra and Burdwan one and a half inch; Barisal, Calcutta, Dibrugarh, Sebsagar, Tezpur, and Dhubri one inch. Conditions continue unsettled in North-West India. Pressure has increased in North-East India and winds are inclined to be irregular in Lower Bengal. Local showers may be received in that area during the day. Easterly winds are extending westwards into the East Punjab. Temperature has fallen in the area of rainfall in north-east India. It has continued in large excess in Upper India where several stations report a maximum temperature ranging from 113 to 117 degrees.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON FRIDAY, THE 9TH OF MAY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes are very irregular, there being a brisk rise at Bellary, Akola and Jamnagar, a brisk fall at Lahore, Sirsa and Neemuch and slight rise or fall elsewhere. Pressure still remains much below normal in the north and gradients are also steep.

Strong south-westerly winds amounting to a gale are blowing in Gujarat, Cutch and Kathiawar and at a few places in the Bombay Presidency. Elsewhere winds are fresh to light.

Both the maximum and minimum temperatures are several degrees in excess of normal especially in the north. The maximum temperature varied from 119° at Jacobabad or 8° above normal to 88° at Veraval, and the minimum from 67° at Belgaum to 87° at Cuddapah.

The skies are cloudy to overcast in many places.

Over an inch of rain has fallen at Ajmere and light showers at Neemuch and Cochin.

The abnormal deficiency of pressure in the north indicates that the weather to the north of latitude 22° is in an unsettled condition and will remain more or less cloudy.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th May 1902.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah	inches	29·759
Temperature of the Air	degrees	87·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer		79·8
Dew Point		77·2
Relative humidity of Air		0·7·0
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)		3·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	92·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		82·3
General Directions of wind.*		WSW, SW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	176

From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

TELEPHONE WIRE WRECKERS AT WORK.

THE police are still inquiring for the authors of a peculiarly irritating development of railway theft. On the South-Western, North London, and Great Western systems, inside the Metropolitan area, it is the nightly practice of some expert thieves to cut long lengths of copper telephone wires between isolated signal-boxes and to walk off with the material. The mischief as soon as discovered is repaired, but the thefts immediately break out in a fresh place, dislocating signalling arrangements, and necessitating the calling out of flagmen. Only the exercise of great vigilance prevents a possible railway disaster. Inquiries set on foot establish the fact that the thieves are smart at their work. When a length of copper wire is cut, it is wound round the body of one of them, beneath his coat, and he is able to walk away, copper encased, but unsuspected.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

NIGHT—8TH MAY, 1902.

10 p.m.	85·1

DAY—9TH MAY, 1902.

6 a.m.	87·3
10 a.m.	88·5
2 p.m.	91·4
4 p.m.	90·2

DRESS DIALOGUE.

THE Young Girl (irreproachably clad in a short brown frieze skirt and coat and rose-coloured tucked silk shirt).—It may, of course, be all you say, this royal game of golf, but at present I find the ball a quite superfluous detail, clods of earth having considerably more affinity with my stick, than that ridiculously small accessory.

Golding Girl (practising and imaginary putting stroke).—I think myself it is open to the gravest suspicions, whether, even supposing you are permitted to continue the pursuit, there will be any greens left to play on at the end of another two days. But (eyeing her victim critically) much shall be granted unto you for grace by reason of that most admirable costume. It carries conviction in every line and fold.

A Great Authority.—I am consumed with curiosity to examine closer the cut of the skirt. There appears to be a yoke band on to which a perfectly collante "jupe" is mounted.

The Young Girl (pirouetting round for general inspection).—Examine it at your leisure. It does me proud to be the pivot whereon the whole conversation hangs. Yes, the skirt is set on to a yoke band. And I may at once inform the company that the requisite effect is impossible without a genuine yoke. At the same time, I would pray you to observe my coat, particularly a certain blouse freedom occurring at the sides and back over the belt, together with the straight fronts.

Very Smart Woman.—Your emphasis as to the genuineness of the yoke is really most unnecessary. We are not of the community who countenance shams of any sort, that is one of the few monopolies we are delighted to relegate to the populace.

Lady H.—But about these "trottoir" skirts! The thing has to be faced, and yet I fail to observe any visible signs encouraging us to do so.

A Great Authority.—That very self-same fact should declare to us the advisability of considering the departure without further delay. The vogue that we know intimately is as the Countess would say, "banal."

The Young Girl (in a tone rich with magnanimity).—We will pardon such sententiousness, since it is justified by skirts. And if ever we were justified in considering the walking "jupe," it is under present "evase" condition.

Lady H.—But—I ask in deep humbleness—has it ever occurred to you, the spreading-out appearance from the knees, that now prevails, may perchance presage crinolines? I have been fighting the fear for weeks.

A Great Authority.—We are trembling on an abyss. Fashion has been, if I may so say, fooling us. While the talk has been all round the vogues of the Louis periods, until the latter appeared to hold the entire situation, and our attention so distracted, there has been pushed steadily and insidiously to the fore every possible fancy, culled from a nearer past one extending over from 1850 to 1860.

The Young Girl.—If only as a due to my extreme youth and ignorance, tell us quckly the worst. The prospect appals me. It savours so strongly of sentiment and futile feminine sensations; the visions of crinolines complete my woes (in accents of significant conviction). Obviously the pursuit of golf has not been sent into my life for a mere trivial reason. It shall be the goal.

A Great Authority (crushingly).—A very interesting analysis. At the same time, there is borne in upon me how the assembled company may be better pleased to learn that apart from the crinoline—happily an ambiguous quantity for the immediate moment—we are chiefly concerned in exploiting such items as the large bell sleeves, silk tassels series of tiny velvet bows, rosettes, graduated lines, of ribbon velvet, twisted silk cord motifs, besprinkled with infinitesimal jet beads, and (pausing for breath)——

Very Smart Woman (heading by the scintillation of a moment the Young girl).—Then surely the incidental habit basque is a remanant of the mid-Victorian age? As also the ruche; and there is at once accounted for, to my thinking, the craze obtaining for tiny right roses. These the other day were identified to me as chaperon roses. Half the hats appear to be carrying them just now.

The Young Girl.—I' faith, the very title proclaims their origin; for just then, with history for my authority, I understand the conventionalities attained the summit of idiotcy. The roses shall be countenanced, but not the title. There is something positively iniquitous in the very mention of the word chaperon.

A Great Authority.—The gist, however, of the whole discussion rests on the momentous and presumably scarcely recognized fact, how fully half the first fashion details of the moment can be directly traced to the influence dating from the time recorded by the immortal Leech.

Countess C. (entering).—Bonjour, cheres amies. Your Bridge party last evening—mille pardons, but what folie it is to be so serieuse over une petite distraction—fatigued me. Angeline was quite—how you say?—upset. I could not drink my chocolat this morning, and was too ennuye to hear of a nouveau corset.

Lady H. (with supreme tact)—Your figure is simply superb. We have all remarked you contrive to attain the requisite straight front without the rigidity we Englishwomen are so apt to display.

Countess C. (with the prettiest graciousness).—I would whisper you one tiny secret. You dear Englishwomen find still too alluring the 'rapport' of the "baleine." Ce n'est pas necessaire that you feel the corset. So you lose the souplesse ondeleuse qui caracterise les veritables parisiennes.

Very Smart Woman.—And we beseech you tell us, is it a fact the corset with the deep hip pieces is the only recognized Parisian wear?

Countess C. (wearily, as one who knows her subject backwards).—"Oui vraiment," that is so the "abandon" is now all above the waist.

The Young Girl.—As with sleeves it is all at the elbow. Tell me, is it only my perverted fancy, or do we incline to resemble some strangely feathered fowl? A creature growing feathers, that is to say, in the wrong place, and, for its feathery sins, ironically worked up into a cult by fowl fanciers.

Very Smart Woman.—Such similes are supreme nonsense. They only serve to retard, while never really stemming the progress of Fashion's edicts. Sleeves are frankly adorable. Is it not so, Comtesse? Though the popularity of the "pagode" I have a suspicion is waning. There is a sleeve of a delicious "genre," tight-fitting to the elbow, where the released tucks or pleats are permitted to resolve themselves into an immense bouffant, that meets a deep, close-fitting cuff.

Comtesse C.—Ah, yes! "C'est une vogue tres comme il faut," But you forget, "le petit volant" of lace. That is so chic.

A Great Authority.—My brain for once, I confess, is completely bewildered by the thora of sleeves. Their extravagance would seem to be the Alpha and Omega of all modistic efforts.

Very Smart Woman.—And, with our muslin gowns, it is said, we shall achieve even more startling "denouements."

Comtesse C.—"Denouements," dear friends, that will create a "caprice particulier pour les mitaines."

The Young Girl.—My visions are all of sandals and side curls and smelling salts. Of a truth, the gambollings of golf are preferable.—"Pall Mall Gazette"

THE PROTECTION OF CHRISTIANS IN CHINA.

A DOUBLE-EDGED DECREE.

AN Imperial decree was issued at Peking on April 8, in reference to outrages on Christians. The decree states:—

The Imperial Government always wishes to protect its subjects and has been ever anxious to attain this object. We look upon both the ordinary people and the converts in the same light and we always display our impartiality towards them, and have never failed to do our best to bring to our subjects the blessings of peace, so that they might enjoy their lives. Thus we have several times commanded the Viceroys and Governors of the provinces to look after the people so as to keep them at ease and not allow anyone to cause trouble between the people and the followers of the foreign religions. Yesterday, we received a memorial from Hei-Liang, the Governor of Honan, regarding the disturbance at Piyang-hsien, where missions have lately been burnt and converts murdered. With regard to this matter we have already issued decrees to arrest and punish the criminals. But we feel that even though we punish them severely after the disturbance takes place, it is not so good as to check such disturbances before hand. Since Western people first came to our country more than two hundred years have elapsed. With the intention of preaching virtue to our people, missionaries have travelled from their homes as far as China through oceans from afar, and they have borne many hardships to do so. Moreover, they are benevolently engaged in healing the sick with their medical science gratis, to aid the poor, poverty-stricken people. They are all self-sacrificing and only desire to do good to others. There is no reason to doubt the missionaries or to hate them; but still there are many instances of hatred and trouble against them. Even though we have issued stringent decrees warning all against causing such disturbances, yet obstinate men do not obey us, and ignorant people do not heed our most strictly worded decrees. There must surely be some reason for this. After due investigation we are driven to the belief that all this trouble has been caused by fraudulent practises. That is to say, some wicked people join the foreign religions and under the pretext of being converts behave badly in the districts and enter into litigation with the other people, and if they could not gain in litigation they go to the missionaries for assistance. Then the missionaries on hearing of these things, not being contented with the result, go to the local officials on behalf of those false converts, and in this way the local officials fall into bad terms with the missionaries. Sometimes the local officials are not able to decide the cases in an impartial manner and often decide in favour of converts, and consequently the local people grow to hate the converts indiscriminately and then gather together and often bring in the wicked brigands of the country side to make matters more serious, and these squabbles grow into great disturbances, till at last we are often obliged to punish so many people that it becomes really serious indeed. Thus we cannot easily root out the hatred of the common people against the converts. We know the missionaries come to our country to preach for the good of our people, yet if they do not endeavour to keep the converts in restraint and get them to live with their neighbourhood in peace and harmony it is very difficult to keep the populace in order. Bishop Favier who is now staying in Peking and is a noble-minded and brave man, was granted audience the other day and we have given him many proofs of our favour. He has promised us to endeavour to keep the converts in peace with the common people. We hereby command the Wai Wu-pu (the Board of the Foreign Affairs) to consult with Bishop Favier as to the best means to prohibit evil-minded people joining the foreign religions and as to the procedure regarding litigation between converts and the ordinary people with a view in this way to settle all such questions, so as not to cause any future trouble. Again we command the Wai Wu-pu and our ministers abroad to communicate with the foreign ministers in Peking and foreign offices abroad to observe the new rules as to keeping peace between converts and the Chinese common people, which rules are beneficial to us and to them. As to the missions, missionaries and converts in the provinces, we hereby command the Viceroys and Governors to warn the local officials to protect them and in case of any disturbances we will rigorously punish all local officials who are remiss or blameworthy. We command that this decree be promulgated in every part of the Empire.—"China Gazette."

ROYAL INSURANCES.

GLUT OF CORONATION BUSINESS.

LONGEVITY AND LOYALTY.

THE underwriters at Lloyd's have had their fill of Coronation business. They don't want any more. Consequently, brokers who now bring proposals find pretty stiff rates quoted. Awhile ago, five guineas was the general thing for a comprehensive cover and then six guineas came to be the average. Quit recently then guineas has been paid.

The business done has been enormous. Lloyd' has had no experience of this kind since the Diamond Jubilee, and then the affair was on a much smaller scale. On that occasion almost the only value to be safeguarded was that belonging to the vantage points from which the pageant could be viewed. In the present case there is that element in the case and others. Any number of manufacturers and traders have sunk capital in goods for which, if the Coronation does not occur, the market will be spoilt. The character of these goods ranges from gowns for ladies of high degree, to Japanese lanterns for suburban cottages. Then, too, vast outlay must be incurred beforehand in preparations for feeding and housing the army of visitors that the great ceremony will draw to London, not merely from other parts of the United Kingdom, but also from the Colonies, the United States, France, Germany, and elsewhere. How huge that army will be no one can say, but it may well seem to most caterers and traders that their preparations need only be limited by the scope of their resources. To contemplate the probabilities is to wonder where London, vast as it is, will put all the visitors. It is easy to realise how strong an attraction a Royal Coronation will have, in particular, for citizens of the great Republics to the west and south. To witness an affair that seems properly to belong only to history books, will attract them sands across the seas, then, too, there will manifestly be a tendency on the part of foreigners who had proposed visiting this country earlier or later to modify their arrangements in favour of June, that they may be eye-witnesses of British frolics and be able to say, on their return, that they have seen a King crowned. All of these considerations have translated themselves, or will translate themselves, in monster orders for dress materials, umbrellas, sardines and what not, and in agreements to take houses and rooms at fancy rents. Having resolved to incur the outlay, in expectation of a comfortable return, the, trader passes a sleepless night in thinking of the disaster that will overtake his affairs if by chance the Coronation should not occur or be postponed. So he hies him to the City in the morning, prudently bent on insuring against the dread contingency. Hence the Lloyd's surfeit. "Thanks, no—I've got as much of that as want," is what the seated underwriter remarks to the pedestrian broker when the latter drops a Coronation slip upon the former's desk.

Many traders have based their insurances on the life of the Monarch. Others have based theirs on the lives of other members of the Royal Family. But these, of course, are not comprehensive covers. The demise of the Crown, or of near kin thereto, would prevent the occurrence, but so would other calamities. So that absolute protection is only secured by insurance against the specified event of the Coronation, from any cause whatsoever, not taking place. With a policy of that sort in his safe the most nervous trader may sleep soundly. But if he has secured such protection, he will have had to pay pretty stiffly for it, especially if his visit to the City was put off till a recent date.

Of insurances on Royal lives there are always a multitude in existence. Coronation or no Coronation, certain trade interests are perpetually at the mercy of Royal lives. But most of these insurances are associated with leases. The quaint system of granting a lease for the duration of three, or other number of lives, still survives in the land. A plain citizen prefers the familiar system of taking property for fourteen, ninety-nine, or other stated number of years. Then he knows where he is, and need have no impersonal dread of small-pox epidemics and the influenza. But if he chance to be a tenant of the Duchy of Cornwall, say down at Kennington, it is likely he would not have had the opportunity to make that choice. Where three lives are the basis of the compact, it has often happened that a Royal personage was chosen as one, and private persons as the others. The Duke of Cambridge has, in this regard, been turned to much account, and in many homes to-day his Royal Highness is held in warm esteem by reason—in addition to other characteristics that compel regard—of his longevity. When you come to think of it, there is something pleasing in the droll situation which causes a loyal citizen's pocket to assist his heart in wishing long life to an exalted personage. As pleasing and as droll is the case of a prosperous merchant whose tenure of some valued estate is dependent upon the continued existence of, say, a tough old charwoman living in the Walworthroad. One can almost fancy him sending her a present of grapes at Christmas.

Insurances are the more likely to be effected on the lives of Royal personages, as in such cases the preliminary of a medical examination is dispensed with. Whether such an examination should take place in the event of a member of the ruling family insuring his or her own life, is a question on which some uncertainty exists. In conversation with the writer yesterday, a representative of one of the largest assurance offices, remarked: "Some years ago a member of the Royal Family did effect a personal insurance with us, and an examination was not suggested. But, on thinking the matter over afterwards, I came to the conclusion that it would have been better had we made a request, which would certainly have been granted. I feel that in omitting a condition which is compulsory in other case, we run the risk of wounding susceptibilities."—"Then that condition is absolutely essential in all other cases?"—Yes. A case in point occurred quite recently. Someone in Ireland held a lease which was terminable at the death of a person of high rank in the country, and there was consequently a desire to effect an insurance on that life. It was put to us that we certainly ought not to ask for an examination, but we were bound to take an opposite view. So the request was made, and I need scarcely tell you, promptly granted."—"The routine of insurance business is sometimes relieved by curious incidents"—"well was the laughing reply," not very often. An application we had the other day may amuse you. An old lady, living in humble circumstances with her venerable brother, whose life is heavily insured, wrote to explain, as was doubtless perfectly true, that she tended him day and night with broth and every possible care; and she innocently asked whether we could not allow her something for keeping him alive!"

A BANKER'S THRILLING EXPERIENCE.

AN extraordinary case came up before the Orleans Tribunal, in which two brothers, named Lefebvre, the elder a doctor and the younger a well-known Paris merchant, stand charged with robbery, blackmail, and kidnapping. Some weeks ago the brothers charged a banker with embezzling £5,500 belonging to their mother, and while the banker was at their mother's house they suddenly seized him, rifling his pockets of £80 in notes, his watch, and other valuables. They then bound him, and by threats endeavoured to make him sign a cheque for £12,000, and also to acknowledge in writing that he had embezzled their mother's money. On refusing to do this the unhappy banker was gagged and carried to a house some miles distant. Here for six days he was imprisoned in a small room until rescued by the police.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 26th April 1902, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,05,000	2,20,000	4,000	3,29,000
Or per mile of Railway	228	477	9	714
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	16,59,527	35,29,297	52,030	52,40,854
Total for 17 weeks	17,64,527	37,49,297	56,030	55,69,854
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	98,186	3,29,430	4,185	4,31,801
Per mile of Ry. do.	213	715	9	937
Total to corresponding date do.	18,74,803	37,18,615	51,610	56,46,033

Decrease for the week Rs. 1,02,801
Do to date „ 76,179

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 27th April 1902, on 1,644·31 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic, Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic, Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,37,000	3,50,000	7,000	4,94,000
Or per mile of Railway	83	213	4	300
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	20,08,539	64 07,835	93,552	85,09,926
Total for 17 weeks	21,45,539	67,57,835	100,552	90,03,926
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,08,162	4,82,954	1,679	5,92,795
Per mile of Ry. do.	66	293	1	360
Total to corresponding date do.	21,92,581	65,93,727	79,250	88,65,828

Decrease for the week Rs. 98,795
Increase to date „ 1,38,098

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 29th March, 1902:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 29th March 1902—G I P R system	2,09,047	5,86,399	10,797	8,06,243
I M R do	73,240	1,90,671	1,585	2,65,496
Total	2,82,287	7,77,070	12,382	10,71,739
Actuals for corresponding week ending 9th March, 1901—G I P R system	2,12,637	6,59,972	3,757	8,76,366
I M R do	51,557	1,49,593	7,582	2,08,732
Total	2,64,194	8,09,565	11,339	10,85,098
Increase or Decrease G I P R	−3,590	−73,573	+7,040	−70,123
I M R	+21,683	+41,078	−5,997	+56,764

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For the Monsoon,
and
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Steamer Terrier, 1007 tons, Captain G. N. Kamifjaro, sailed yesterday for Bangkok, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Oolobaria, 8429 tons, Captain W Gray, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon 29th April with a cargo of ice and timber.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ikhona, 3,383 tons, Captain J Stone, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta, 27th April, with a cargo of coal and Mr Cave as a passenger.

THE steamer Petriana, 1,118 tons, Captain L E Snape, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening, from Balik Pappan 21st April, with a cargo of about 2,000 tons liquid fuel.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nawab, 2041 tons, Captain J M Thomson sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Gover and two deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Pemba, 936 tons, Captain G R Elton, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and Major Giles, Mr Colley and 180 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Methley Hall, 2,335 tons, Captain J Houghton, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant, from Liverpool, 1.th April, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Pemba s	Elton	Buerch, April 27
	Ikhona s	Stone	Calcutta, April 27
	Petriana s	Snape	B Pappan, April 12
	Methley Hall s	Haughton	Liverpool, April 26
	Tagus (Trpt)	Powles	Durban, April 23
9	H M S Pomone	Simons	Koweit, May 1
	Oolobaria s	Gray	Rangoon, April 29

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Clan Macalister s	Walker	Vizagapatam
	Nankin s	Banton	Shanghai
	Kt Commander s	Durant	Rangoon
	Terrier s	Kamifjar	Bangkok
	Nawab s	Thomson	Calcutta, &c.

THE steamer Olympia, Captain Osborne, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for London.

THE following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Peninsular, for London, &c.
" City of Dundee, for Liverpool.
" Oolobaria, for Calcutta, &c
" Pemba, for Persian Gulf.
" Katoria, for Tuticorin and Colombo.
" Ranee, for Rangoon.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Arrived from
4	Albenga	Hamburg
4	Clan Mackinnon	London
6	Chindwara	Calcutta
6	Bulimba	Negapatam

DAILY IMPORTS—MAY 9.

FROM LONDON.
Persia s—153 cases oilmanstores etc E Russooljee; 100 crates soda water bottles, H A K H Tyeb.
FROM ANTWERP.
Wasenfels s—131 cases glassware, Lalljee Devraj; 181 cases window glass, T Ebramjee 52 cases window glass S Ebramjee.
FROM TRIESTE.
Imperatrix s—66 packages paper, S A S Dawood.

Ville de Metz s—4,000 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co 2,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 1,936 cwt rapeseed, John Fachiri; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2,001 cwt poppyseed, David Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwt rapeseed, V Velljee.
Orwell s—2,000 cwt rapeseed, 1,100 cwt mustardseed, Volkort Brothers; 3,214 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.
Imaum s—2,214 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,001 cwt poppyseed, David Sassoon and Co.
FOR CATANIA.
R Rubattino s—250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
FOR NAPLES
R Rubattino s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, Glade and Co.
FOR BARCELONA.
R Rubattino s—150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
FOR GENOA.
R Rubattino s—739 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers: 15 tons iron, R B Parekh; 2,000 cwt cottonseed, 2,000 cwt rapeseed, Italian Colonial Trading Co; 75 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co.
FOR KOBE.
Winchester s—150 bales cotton, The Mitsmed B Kaisha; 90 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 105 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 50 bales cotton, Gillzebrook Tejpal and Co; 200 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co.
FOR YOKOHAMA.
Winchester s—200 bales cotton, The Mitsnid B Kaisha.
FOR MOJI.
Winchester s—200 bales cotton, The Mitsnid B Kaisha.
FOR HONGKONG.
Bormida s—131 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 45 bales twist, E D Sassoon and 20 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 165 cwt sharkfins, P F Talati.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Bormida s—45 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 50 bales twist, R. Canjee and 300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay 10th May, 1902.

1. Government Resolution No. 2595, dated Bombay Castle 5th May 1902 is published for information :—Bombay Vol. Rifles—Lieut Charles Carkoot James is transferred to the unattached list with effect from the 2nd March 1902.

2. Leave of absence has been granted to Captain H R B Wilkinson, from 7th May to 6th July 1902.

3. A Meeting of all Members interested in the formation of a Regimental Hockey Team will be held at Head-quarters on Monday the 12th instant at 6 p.m.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 10th May, 1902.

1. There will be a Meeting of the Regimental Committee at the Corps Club on Monday the 12th instant, at 6-30 p.m. Members of the Committee are particularly requested to attend.

2. The following Extract from Resolution is published for information :—

* * * *

Bombay Castle, 29th April 1902.

Genl. Dept. No. 2330.

"Bombay Volunteer Artillery—Lieut Edwin Yeo, resigns his Commission with effect from the 10th April 1902."

* * * *

By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSIONDAY, 11TH MAY.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral, Woodward in E. Flat.
Hymns—147, 150, 318 and 301.
5 p.m.—Children's Service—None.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—147 300 and 148.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Chants.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS, MALABAR HILL.
No Service.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Evangeline s—9,001 cwt cottonseed, G Madhowjee; 185 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 50 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 2,000 cwt bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co; 167 bales wool, Jadhowjee Karra.
FOR LONDON.
Peninsular s—10 bales hides, Pestonjee Eduljee Boyce; 200 cwt dry chillis, J A Begbie and Co; 10,000 cwt wheat, David Sassoon and Co.
FOR HULL.
Lord Kelvin s—23,036 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Brothers; 5,000 cwt bonemeal, R Kaderbhoy; 1,991 cwt cottonseed, Ewing and Co; 12,000 cwt cottonseed David Sassoon and Co; 6,362 cwt myrabollams, Wagjee Bechar; 642 cwt cottonseed, V Velljee.
FOR ANTWERP.
Annie s—500 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.
FOR HAVRE.
Ville de Metz s—2,000 cwt Mustardseed, John Fachiri; 420 cwt rapeseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.
FOR BREMEN.
Weissenfels s—110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Weissenfels s—41 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers 335 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co 2,001 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co 500 cake, Glade and Co
FOR DUNKIRK.

6-30 a.m.—Matins.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for the Poor.

THE CHURCH OF St. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
Madras Time.
No Service.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH,
Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.
10-30 a.m.—Matins.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
[illegible] Daily.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 p.m.—Evensong.
The north door of the Church is left open every day till sunset for private prayer.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
8 a.m.—Litany and Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev H McNeile.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, by Rev. H McNeile.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND
Wandby Road.
11 a.m.—Joint Service at St. Andrew's Church.
6 p.m.—Evening Service, Rev. R Scott.
Hymns—2, 53, 40. Psalm 25 (1st version).

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,
(Church of Scotland.)
11 a.m.—Joint Service—Psalm 23, tune 131.
Hymns—72, 24 and 198.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—68 tune 135.
Hymns—4, 68, 21 and 78.
Collection for Church Expenses.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
Afghan Memorial Church.
7 a.m.—Parade Service.
8-15 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—(Choral) Evensong and Sermon.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway.)
8 p.m.—Parade Service, Preacher, Rev. W. Seed.
6 p.m.—Parade Service, Preacher, Mr. R. Blackmore
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
8 p.m.—Social Hour.
(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.)
9-30 a.m.—Preacher, Mr. R. Blackmore
6 p.m.—Preacher, Rev. W. Seed.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

AURELIEN Scholl, whose death is just announced, is another instance of Bordelaise longevity, for he was born at the Southern port nearly seventy years ago. His first effort in Paris journalism, "Le Corsaire," was suppressed in 1852, and "Satan," which he started later, deserved the same fate. His journalism, in fact, was a long record of suppressions, libels, and duels. In the Bohemian quarter he was what Rochefort was in Paris politics. It would take too long to catalogue Scholl's books and plays, but perhaps his most daring literary attempt was to "filter," as he called it, the fables of La Fontaine.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1902.

DR. DE PLONGEON AND THE LOST ATLANTIS.

IN these days of American invasions and usurpations it is well to remember that archæologists on the other side of the seas have boldly asserted that America was the cradle of man's civilisation and that instead of being the New World it is really the Old. Yucatan is the land whence came the progenitors of the ancient Egptians. Neither Columbus, nor Amerigo Vespucci discovered America. They only found a sea passage after the destruction of Atlantis had swept away the overland route. Yucatan was peopled before the Aryan colonists established their first settlements on the banks of the Saraswati, or the primitive Egyptians had began to indulge in hopeful day dreams. Out West was the Garden of Eden, and if Adam and Eve did not go forth singing the "Star Spangled Banner" it was because that patriotic song had not yet been set to a popular tune. Queen Moo of the Mayachs, the dwellers in Yucatan, was none other than Isis, sister-wife of Prince Coh, Osiris, and after his murder, she travelled towards the rising sun. She would have stayed at Mu, but the country with the other great islands in the Atlantic had just disappeared. So she journeyed on to Egypt where she caused the erection of the Sphinx to his memory, the settlers on the Nile hailing her as their little sister and proclaiming her their queen. Dr de Plongeon made that clear some years ago in that wonderful book of his "Queen Moo and the Egyptian Sphinx," and demonstrated, to his own satisfaction, that civilisation went eastward from America—overland across the missing islands. Dr. de Plongeon has been silent for some time since then. But a fugitive contribution to a Chicago newspaper which reaches us from an anonymous source, reveals the fact that he is still hard at work unravelling the mystery of the lost Atlantis. Ancient Solon described it as a great continent lying over against the pillars of Hercules, in extent greater than Libya and Asia put together, and the passage to other islands and another continent. Atlantis was supposed to have been destroyed by an earthquake, to have sunk in the sea and to account for existing shallows in the Atlantic. By others it is said that the Greeks overthrew the warrior race of the island before its destruction. By another school it has been held that the story, if not entirely fictitious, belongs to the most nebulous region of history. Yet Proclus, in his commentaries on Plato's "Timæus" said "The famous Atlantis exists no longer, but we can hardly doubt that it did once, for Marcellus, who wrote a history of Ethiopian affairs, says that such and so great an island once existed and that it is evidenced by those who composed histories relative to the external sea, for they relate that in this time there were seven islands in the Atlantic Sea sacred to Proserpine; and besides these three of immence magnitnde, sacred to Pluto, Jupiter and Neptune; and besides this, the inhabitants of the last island, Poseidonis, preserves the memory of the prodigious magnitude of the Atlantis island as related by their ancestors, and of its governing for many periods all the islands in the Atlantic sea. From this isle one may pass to other large islands beyond, which are not far from the firm land near which is the true sea." Dr. de Plongeon entertains no doubt as to the former existence of Atlantis. He is certain of it. And the pyramid of Xochicalco in Mexico he finds to be "a record, written on stone of the tremendous cataclysm which caused the submergence and destruction of the land of Mu, (Plato's Atlantis) together with its population of sixty-four million human beings, about 11,500 years ago." The assertions of Solon and Plato, which implied that portions of the earth were thickly populated five thousand years before the alleged creation of man, were naturally rejected by early Christian scholars as a "preposterous fable of pagan invention." They stigmatised Heredotus as the father of liars. Herculaneum and Pompeii were declared to be fabulous cities. But they were discovered to be very real. It was not until the early forties that the key to Atlantis was discovered, when an expedition to investigate the archælogical treasures of Yucatan revealed the existence of over forty ruined cities, partly concealed by forest ground of great antiquity. There were, to quote Mr. Stephens, sumptuous palaces of vast extent, adorned with carvings denoting an advanced condition of the fine arts on the part of their executants, while the architecture of these and similar edifices was characterised by the fulness of its proportions and the elegance of its details. Then in 1860 a French explorer, M. Charnay after a prolonged visit to the region, described it as covered from north to south with the vastest, most important and most wonderful monuments of an ancient civilisation and pyramids innumerable, resembling in design and construction to those of Egypt. He found the works of the vanished races full of surprising analogies to those of the ancient European races, and among the sculptures representations of the elephant and the lion, both animals beings unknown in America.

Mr. Ignatius Donnelly sought to solve the mystery in his book "Atlantis, the Antediluvian World." In it he contended that Plato's description of the island and its geographical position was perfectly true; that it was the seat of the earliest civilisation; that by its overflowing population, Central America, the valleys of the Amazon and Mississippi, the Pacific Coast of America, the countries bordering on the Mediterranean and portions of Asia, were successively colonised, one of the earliest of these being Egypt. Numerous coincidences he pointed out, the most remarkable being the similarity of the Maya alphabet of the people of Yucatan and the Phœnician and the Chiapence tongue, a branch of the Mayas, and the Hebrew, a branch of the Phœnician. Then came Dr. de Plongeon, who has devoted some thirty years to the study of the subject. In the libraries of the Maya sages, he believes, are contained the wisdom of the ancient philosophers, of which that preserved in the books of the Brahmins is but a reflection. That wisdom, he is persuaded, was brought to India and from thence carried to Babylon and Egypt in very remote ages by those Maya adepts who, starting from the land of their birth as missionaries of religion and civilisation, went to Burma and where they become known as Nagas and established themselves in the Deccan whence they carried their civilising work all over the earth. Though scientists in numbers have visited the ruins and described the pyramid of Xochicalco none of them has hitherto penetrated the object the builders had in view. Von Humboldt said it was a military fortification. The hieroglyphics he took to be crocodiles throwing water. Captain Dupaix of the Spanish Army declared them to be garlands of fruit, flowers, animals and other mysterious objects, the meaning of the whole of which he was unable to make out. An American journalist, two months ago, had them most carefully photographed and submitted to Dr. de Plongeon who reads in them: "The destruction of the land and its inhabitants in the Atlantic Ocean by being reduced to atoms." He finds the earthquake theory firmly established and that the ocean involved everything after the earthquake, and he declares that Xochicalco pyramid to be the fifth and most important of the records in the Maya of the cataclysm, a memory of which lingers as the appalling tradition of the deluge among Christians, Jews and Mahomedans, in whose sacred books the narrative is preserved.

The Xochicalco pyramid is said to be built on an isolated natural hill 117 metres high, divided into five terraces by the hand of man, so as to form a graduated quadrilaternal pyramid whose faces front the cardinal points, the orientation being perfect. The sides were faced with porphyritic stones, hewn perfectly square, forming courses of great regularity, covered with hieroglyphics and painted red. The base of the pyramid was surrounded by a wide and deep ditch, measuring about three miles in circumference. The ascent to the platform was by a steep incline and a stairway on the west side of the monument. The platform was about seven miles square, and on it, when Humboldt visited it, were to be seen the ruins of a small square building. The whole was surrounded by a dry stone wall or parapet. In the centre of the hill are galleries and chambers entered from the north, and from these it is assumed the stone used in the building of the pyramid were built. The description tallies with that given by Plato of the hill upon which was situated the palace of the ancient kings, and the temple dedicated to Cleito and Poseidon on the island of Alantis. Yet here another mystery presents itself. The language used in the inscriptions is the ancient Maya and the writing also is Maya, but M. de Plongeon declares that the builders were not Mayas, for the figures in the hieroglyphics are different from anything the Mayas carved. The people in the sculptures have their skulls artificially deformed and are seated cross-legged, whereas the Mayas never changed the shape of the head and very seldom if ever sat cross-legged. As to who the sculptors were, Dr. de Plongeon has not yet ventured an opinion. But the crushed heads and unnatural postures as well as their facial expressions he takes to depict the horror of the people when confronted by the cataclysm. The article he sends to our American contemporary is but preliminary to the more detailed work we may expect to find published at no remote date. But of this we are told we may be sure that the pyramid commemorates the destruction of Atlantis and the millions of its people. When the Spaniards went to Mexico they destroyed much of the Maya literature as being of satanic origin, but it is believed that hidden away somewhere will be found records of papyrus and parchment which will throw light upon much that is now either wholly or partially unexplained with regard to the remarkable ruins of Yucatan and the history of its people.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

THE Chartered Company which administers British North Borneo is now being subjected to some very severe criticism. From the accounts which the Company have recently given to the world regarding their possession it would appear that the country is producing great wealth and is capable of being made to yield vastly greater riches. Whatever may be the possibilities of the country under proper administration, a correspondent of "Commercial Intelligence" shows that the Company's statements need to be accepted with some reserve. Their management of the country does not appear to have been conducted on the most successful lines, and it is suggested that the roseate pictures recently drawn by the Directors are but so much bait to induce the Colonial office to take over the territory. Unless the British Government can be persuaded to undertake the administration, it is asserted that the outlook for the shareholders of the Company is very dark. At the same time the writer warns the Colonial office to examine the condition of North Borneo very carefully before deciding to take over its control. It is pointed out that the Company's report for last year showed a large increase in imports, but this was due solely to the shipments of materials for the Company's railways. There was an increase of revenue due to enhanced taxation and higher duties which are causing dissatisfaction even among the officials of the Company. On a small quantity of matches imported the other day, an official had to pay duty considerably in excess of their value. We are further told that the policy of the Company discourages immigration and unless a greater supply of labour is available the resources of the island cannot be developed. While the country is rich in timber, the export trade in this product is killed by the export duty imposed. Much has been made of the coal deposits of the northern portion of the island, but however profitable these might be, they cannot be worked, because the mining rights are held by Rajah Brooke, the ruler of Sarawak. The railways of the Company are declared to be anything but well managed. The lines already open are short and earn little. Those that have been built by the Company have been especially costly and are said to constantly require rebuilding. The unbusiness-like methods of the Company are illustrated by the statement that the officials in London sent out last year thousands of pounds worth of splendid machinery, but as they neglected to send any instructions as to the purposes for which it was to be used the machinery is now lying ruined by rust. The Company's record of imports and exports is stated to be untrustworthy, and it is added that under the present conditions and management the Company will never pay. It is not alone in regard to North Borneo that the Company's methods are called in question. A Straits contemporary publishes a petition in which the people of Labuan set forth their grievances against the British North Borneo Company. Labuan, which is an island off the North-West Coast of Borneo is a British Colony that was formerly administered by the Colonial Office. Eleven years ago, the possession being unprofitable, the administration was transferred to the Chartered Company of North Borneo, and the people say their rule has been a failure. It is complained that the Company neglects Labuan and rules exclusively in the interests of its possessions on the mainland. Heavy taxation and harassing innovations are some of the grievances of which the petition signed, by Europeans, Chinese and Malays makes mention. It is urged that the Colonial Office should again take over the control of the island or make it an appendage of the Straits Settlements under a Deputy Governor or Resident. As an alternative it is suggested that the Colony should be placed under the administration of Rajah Brooke of Sarawak. It thus appears that Government by Chartered Company is no more regarded as a very great blessing by those subject to it in Malaysia, than it is in Central or Southern Africa.

THE DECIMAL ASSOCIATION.

THE Decimal Association, of which so much has been heard lately, and which has as its object the general adoption of a Decimal system of weights, measures and coinage in the United Kingdom, has been collecting opinions from members of the House of Commons, and now issues a pamphlet containing letters from about fifty members of Parliament. In the case of every one of these letters the writer shows himself to be thoroughly in favour of the adoption of the Decimal system. One of the most cogent arguments used in these letters is perhaps that of Mr. J. A. H. Foxall, the well-known Educationalist. He points out that in the upper classes of the elementary schools a foundation of knowledge in the principles of the metric system is already laid. Most schools, too, teach decimal fractions as soon as pupils have mastered the earlier rules of arithmetic. At present, he goes on to say, education is hampered and retarded by the learning of complicated tables of weights and measures, a knowledge of which is absolutely necessary so long as the present arbitrary system remains in vogue in the ordinary trade of the country. A year or a year and a half of school life is at present spent in the committal to memory of these tables, and in practice in the calculations that arise out of them. Children in the Continental and American schools, points out Mr. Foxall, are not handicapped in this way, and the German boy is in addition free from the handicap of extraordinary difficulties in spelling which make the progress of learning to read prolonged. A good deal of the superiority of German education over English is due to the fetters which the English people keep upon themselves in respect of scales of money, weight, and measure. Other writers argue on the score of the tremendous advantage that would accrue to English trade by the change. Sir Edgar Vincent's contribution is brief but characteristic. It reads as follows: "To sell to a man you must convince him. To convince a man you must talk his language. The language of our richest potential customers in relation to calculation is the Decimal system." And indeed there is a little more to be said. A very brief consideration of the subject will show how clumsy is the present antiquated British system. The time will come when the whole world will require a common basis of weights and measures; and it is absolutely certain that the pound and the pint will not figure in that new standard. Perhaps it will not be the gramme and the litre, but at any rate it will be a decimal system, and the basis will be a natural one ascertainable at any time by ordinary mathematical calculation. When that time comes, England will certainly have to throw overboard her present rather absurd collection of tables. We must keep up with the times, and if the change is a difficult one to make, it is at any rate a very necessary one.

THE LATE GENERAL LORD MONTMORENCY.

General Lord Frankfort de Montmorency, whose death was announced yesterday, saw a lot of Indian service. He entered the army in his 21st year and almost immediately he embarked upon active service in the Crimea. He was present at the siege and fall of Sebastopol and later on at the attack on the Redan. He gained the Sardinian and the Turkish medals for his service, and subsequently came to India and fought in the Mutiny, whilst with the 33rd Regiment his senior officer died, and he was immediately given the command of the Dohad Field Force, which took part in suppressing the rebel Bhils in the Rewa Kanta, Gujarat. Afterwards he was with a wing of the regiment at the siege and occupation of Dwarka Okamandel. He received the Abyssinian medal for his services in the campaign of 1867-68, but subsequently did not see active service again until the operations in the Soudan of 1886-7 when he commanded the Frontier Field Force. Two years later he undertook the same command during the operations on the Nile, and this time his services were mentioned in despatches, and he was promoted to the rank of Major-General. In India perhaps he is best known in connection with his services in Bengal during the years 1890-1895, when he commanded a military district. He left India to take up the command at Dublin, and he held that post until 1897 and then retired from the service. He was made a K. C. B. in 1899, and in 1900 became a representative Peer for Ireland. The deceased soldier was well versed in all matters connected with the army, and two pamphlets bear his name. He was a soldier for the pure love of the profession, for he was a large landowner in Ireland, and could have found quite sufficient in his private affairs to have occupied his attention. The title will descend to his son the Hon. Willoughby John Horace, who is a captain in the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

H. M. S. Pomone, Captain E. A. Simons, arrived in harbour to-day from Koweit, which port she left on the 1st May and called at Muscat.

THE following extraordinary paragraph appears in the latest "Chemist and Druggist":—"At Coventry last week a meeting was held under the presidency of Colonel Wyley (Wyley's, Limited), at which it was resolved, in connection with the Coronation festivities, to advertise for a Lady Godiva and a white horse to repeat the ride of the fair lady who set the city free from toll in Saxon days."

ACCORDING to a correspondent of a contemporary, Villiers, the Boer officer who recently escaped from the Trichinopoly Camp to Pondicherry, is having a great time in French territory. It would appear that he was present at a Hindu Sankirtan party at a native gentleman's house during the Sreerama Navami festival at the beginning of last month. The Boer, as we all know, has a partiality for devotional gatherings, and one can quite understand Villiers being attracted to a Hindu devotional meeting.

THE "Saturday Review" is very severe on Lord Roberts. It says:—"The office of Commander-in-Chief, when the Duke of Cambridge had retired, was shorn of much of its true importance; but, as we have pointed out, some of its powers have since been restored, and it would still possess plenty of reality in the hands of a capable and energetic administration; and with that administrator strong and popular enough to be also—with some obvious limitations—independent, he might at the present time perform incalculable services for his country. Lord Roberts's warmest admirers will hardly contend that he is fulfilling any of these conditions; and the disagreeable truth is really this, that the whole idea of his proving an able and industrious administrator, a bold reformer, and a vigorous hater of all shams has turned out to be a simple and absolute myth."

THE Burma Government has issued the following Press Note:—"An erroneous impression exists that Government House, Mandalay, is to be abandoned. Mandalay being the capital of Upper Burma, it is very necessary that the Lieutenant-Governor should reside there occasionally, which he would be unable to do if there were no suitable house for his accommodation, and the existing Government House will be maintained as hitherto. There has never been any intention of abandoning it." The "Rangoon Gazette," commenting on this note, says: "Maymyo is only a few hours distant, and as a matter of fact the average length of residence of the Lieutenant-Governor in Mandalay, prior to the Viceroy's visit in November, was not above two or three days a year. Burma will still apparently continue to enjoy the unique privilege of possessing three Government Houses."

THE deputation of Civilians to the Legislative Department of the Government of India there to learn something of drafting, is a step which has been contemplated for some time past. With the multiplication of Provincial Legislative Councils, the necessity has arisen for having with Local Administrations some officials who can draft Bills, not such an easy matter as the public may think. Those Governments which have Advocates General are, of course, fairly well off, but even a distinguished barrister is not necessarily a good draftsman. At Home drafting is always left to experts. It was at first proposed that Civilians who might be training on for the appointments of Legal Remembrancers, should be sent to London, there to undergo a course of training under the Parliamentary Counsel. But this was not found to be practicable; and accordingly the alternative has been adopted of attaching them to the Indian Legislative Department. The course will be nominally one of three months, but will probably extend to six if the experiment proves a success. Bombay is the first Local Government which has sent up one of its officers, Mr. F.K. Boyd, having joined at Simla at the end of April. It will scarcely be possible at present to receive other "attaches" as the office accommodation in the Legislative Department is meagre in the extreme. When the Civil Secretariat buildings in Simla are finished next summer, ample room will be available.

THAT unhappy song "The Honeysuckle and the Bee" has started a fashion in song titles. The last is "The Sunflower and the Sun," and if we know the ways of song writers we shall have a crop of such articles. We hasten to register the following:—"The Rabbit and the Rabbi," "The Cauliflower and the Collie," "The Caterpillar and the Cat" and "The Donkey and the Don." In the last the chance of imitations of the vocal music of the animal would appeal to many modern musicians.

AN ENGLISH CORONATION.

THE CROWNING OF KING GEORGE II. AND QUEEN CAROLINE.

THE following letter is one of a series written during the years 1725—1729 by M. Cesar de Saussure, who was then on a visit to this country, and was an eye-witness of the festivities at the coronation of George II., one of the most splendid in the history of England. This account, which has bitherto remained unpublished, is contribu[illegible] to the "Monthly Review" by Madame van M[illegible] cendant and representative of M. de Sauss[illegible]

I have often longed to have you with [illegible] never more so than on May 11 last, for I then [illegible] most solemn, magnificent, and sumptuous cerem[illegible] it is any one's lot in life to witness; I mean the coronation of King George II. and of Queen Caroline his spouse. I know only too well that it will be quite impossible for me to give you a correct impression of the extraordinary and magnificent riches I saw on this occasion, but as I know that you wish me to write and describe all the eventful and curious sights I see during my travels, I will relate it to you to the best of my ability.

For two or three days before the coronation, numbers of carpenters had been working at erecting a footway or wooden bridge about three feet in height and edged with wooden railings; this bridge commenced at the chief entrance of Westminster Hall, passed all along New Palace Yard, King's Street, St. Margaret's Churchyard, and ended at the western porch of Westminster Abbey. On every side of this bridge, wherever the space allowed it, stands and platforms had been erected for the use of spectators.

After describing the order of the procession the writer proceeds:—It is impossible for me to make you understand and imagine the pomp and magnificence of this solemn procession, which took more than two hours to pass before us. Everything in it was grand and sumptuous. Persons of an advanced age, who have seen the coronation of King James II., of William III. and Mary, of Queen Anne, and of King George I., are all agreed that the magnificence of the present coronation has far surpassed that of the preceding.

MAGNIFICENT JEWELS.

What embellished this ceremony greatly was the magnificence of the jewels. The peeresses were covered with them, and wore them in great quantities on the fronts of their bodices, in their hair, as clasps for fastening their robes and cloaks, without counting their necklaces, earrings, and rings. Most of these ladies had the worth of a large sum on their persons, and many had hired jewels for the day. It is said that London jewellers, not having gems in sufficient quantity, had sent for some from Paris and Holland. The skirt of the Queen's robe was so much embroidered with jewels that it threw out a surprising radiance, and she next day declared that what had fatigued her most was the weight of this skirt. You must not expect me to describe to you the ceremony in the church of the Abbey of Westminster, for I did not witness it. I can only tell you that the ceremony commenced by a divine service; that the Bishop of London preached a fine and suitable sermon, that was followed by a communion service; that the King took the oath that he would protect the rights and privileges of the nation; that the Archbishop of Canterbury anointed the King and Queen on their heads, foreheads, chests, and on the palms of their hands with a prepared essence or oil, and that at the precise minute he placed their crowns on their heads volleys of cannon and musketry were fired, and that as soon as the King was crowned and seated on his magnificent throne, all the lords, both spiritual and temporal, the members of the Lower and of the Upper Houses of Parliament, the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen of London, &c., took the oath of fidelity. During the whole ceremony a band of the most skilful musicians, together with the finest voices in England, sang admirable symphonies, having the celebrated Mr. Handel, who had composed the Litany, at their head. Henry VII.'s Chapel, in which the King and Queen were crowned, was entirely hung with crimson velvet. The throne was of purple velvet, fringed and ornamented with wide braidings of gold. Sir Robert Walpole, as First Lord of the Exchequer, presented all the peers and peeresses with a gold medal, of the value of four guineas, on one side being engraved the heads of the King and Queen, on the other the ceremony of the coronation.

THE RETURN PROCESSION.

It was near three o'clock in the afternoon when the ceremonies were ended and the procession was ready to return to the great Hall of Westminster. The Knights of the Bath, of the Thistle, and of the Garter wore their caps laden with waving ostrich plumes, for every one donned their head coverings for the return procession, and the effect was charming. Sir Robert Walpole had on either side of him a person carrying a red morocco bag, filled with silver coins, stamped with the sovereign's effigies; these the Knight threw right and left among the numerous spectators on the stands or at the windows. The peers and peeresses wore their coronets, the King and Queen those with which they had been crowned; the King carried the gold sceptre with the cross in his right hand and the orb in his left; the Queen carried another sceptre with a cross in her right hand, and the ivory rod with the dove in her left. The Yeomen of the Guard had scarcely closed the procession before the crowd and the soldiers of the Foot Guards posted along the railings of the bridge tore off the blue cloth with which it was covered, and fought for it and the boards as to who should get the most; and all this made a terrible tumult and disorder most amusing for the spectators to watch, at least for those who were on the stands and at the windows. But I did not have the pleasure of witnessing this scene.

THE CORONATION BANQUET.

Lord Lindsay (the Duke of Ancaster's son, who is Grand Chamberlain of England) has had the kindness to provide me with a ticket allowing me to enter the great Hall of Westminster, and I got there some time before the procession arrived. This hall was prepared for the coronation banquet. At one end a sort of stand, three or four feet in height, had been raised, on which the thrones and table of the King and Queen were placed. All along the hall were two long tables for the peers and peeresses. On either side of the hall raised galleries had been erected, which were filled with spectators. I took a seat in one of the galleries, and from there had an excellent view of the hall. More than three hundred persons could be seated at the long tables. The damask linen was entirely new, as were also the plates and dishes of Cornwall pewter and china. These tables were covered with a sumptuous and magnificent meal, and as they were narrow, sorts of storeys had been raised on them. The first storey or table itself was covered with hot meats, the second storey with cold roast meats, and on the third and narrowest the dessert was arranged with much taste and symmetry. It consisted of magnificent pyramids of sweetmeats and preserved fruits of every variety and kind, arranged in different patterns and ornamented with a quantity of tinsel flowers, and the effect was enchanting when the peers and peeresses took their seats all dressed as they were in robes of state with coronets on their heads. The other persons in the procession, after crossing the hall, went into other apartments, where tables had also been prepared for them. When the King and Queen entered the hall the light was beginning to fade. About forty chandeliers, in shape like a crown, hung from the ceiling, each carrying about thirty-six wax candles. Suddenly at the King's appearance all these candles ignited, and every one in the room was filled with astonishment at the wonderful and unexpected illumination. Little cords of cotton-wool, almost imperceptible to the eye, saturated with sulphur of saltpetre, with spirits of wine and other ingredients, had been prepared and arranged so as to carry the flame rapidly from one candle to another. This arrangement had been so skilfully prepared that hardly a single candle failed to take fire. The King seated himself on his throne, the Queen on hers, and they were at once waited on by the great officers of the Crown. The three young princesses sat with their parents, but at a certain distance.

It was now close on six o'clock. I had eaten nothing all day, and I was famished, and I felt it all the more when I contemplated all the tempting viands on the tables. But my turn was coming to taste these delicacies. I was seated behind several ladies and gentlemen who were acquainted with some of the peers and peeresses seated at the table beneath us. When we saw that they had finished eating we let down a small rope, which, to tell the truth, we had made up by knotting our garters together. The peers beneath were kind enough to attach a napkin filled with good food to our rope, which we then hauled up, and in this way got plenty of good things to eat and drink. This napkin took several journeys up and down, and we were not the only people who had this idea, for from all the galleries round the same sight could be seen.

THE KING'S CHAMPION.

At the end of the sumptuous feast the King's Champion, completely covered in ancient armour, with helmet on his head and lance in hand, mounted on a superb steed, also covered with armour and richly caparisoned, rode into the hall. On his right rode the Duke of Richmond as Grand Constable, and on his left the Earl of Sussex, representative of the Earl Marshal of England. Both these peers were mounted on very fine, richly caparisoned horses. When they had ridden up to the centre of the hall a herald-at-arms on horseback, who had preceded them, called out in a loud and threatening voice, "If any one has the audacity to deny that King George II., King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, is son and nearest heir to George I., and legitimate successor to the imperial crown of these kingdoms, this champion here present gives him the lie and maintains that he is false and a traitor, and that he is ready to fight him in single combat in the lists."

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE CAPTURES OF BOERS.

ANOTHER RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

ELEVEN COLONIALS KILLED.

LONDON, MAY 8.

Lord Kitchener states that altogether 221 Boers were captured in Tuesday's drive and 34 were captured in further operations in the Pietersburg district.

An armoured train proceeding to Petersburg has been derailed in going round a curve and eleven Colonials were killed.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 9.

The following casualties are reported from South Africa :—

5th inst., at Dashpoort, accidentally killed, Lieut. J. C. Campbell, Cape Garrison Artillery.

7th inst., at Helvetia, injured by fall from his horse, collar bone broken, Lieutenant C. F. Hawkins, Royal Fields Artillery.

ACTIVE VOLCANOES IN THE WEST INDIES.

GREAT DAMAGE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

A TOWN AND ITS INHABITANTS WIPED OUT.

LONDON, MAY 9.

The volcano which has exploded at Martinique destroyed Saint Pierre, and all the inhabitants and the shipping in port.

The steamer which brought the news to Saint Thomas had seventeen of her crew dead and the Captain severely burned.

Volcanoes are active at Dominica and St. Vincent.

The Commander of the French Cruiser Suchet, reports that an immense mass of fire fell on the town and harbour of Saint Pierre on the morning of the 8th instant, burning everything. The entire population of 20,000 is supposed to have been destroyed except thirty.

[St. Pierre is the capital of the Island of Martinique and is situated on the north-west coast of the island. Before the volcanic eruption it had five churches a botanic garden and was well fortified. It was a very active seaport and in 1890 its population was estimated at 18,000].

EARTHQUAKES IN SPAIN AND FRANCE.

Earthquakes have occurred in Spain and Southern France.

THE SHIPPING TRUST.

A VAST COMBINATION.

FIVE GREAT LINES BOUGHT UP.

HARLAND AND WOLFF THE COMBINE'S BUILDERS.

It is officially announced that the Syndicate formed by Mr. Pierpont Morgan and which has been registered in the United States has purchased the White Star, Dominion, the American, the Atlantic Transport and the Leyland lines.

The capital is one hundred and twenty million dollars.

All orders for new steamers and repairs requiring to be executed in Great Britain are to be placed solely with Messrs. Harland and Wolff of Belfast, who engage to build for the Trust only though it is stipulated that nothing will prevent the Trust from placing orders in the United States.

The newspapers remark that the agreement does not disclose the whole of the vast combination devised by Mr. Morgan.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

READ A SECOND TIME.

The Education Bill has been read in the Commons a second time by 402 against 165.

NEW COLOURS FOR THE GUARDS.

TO BE PRESENTED BY THE KING.

The King at the wish of the Guards presents them with a pair of new colours at the trooping of the Colours on the 30th May.

THE CORK EXHIBITION.

The Duke of Connaught responding to his toast at a lunch at the Cork Exhibition referred to the good feeling shown by everyone in connection with the exhibition.

Prince Henry of Prussia takes part in a polo match to-day at Dublin.

THE JAPAN SOCIETY.

ENGLAND AND JAPAN.

At a dinner given by the Japan Society at which the Lord Mayor and Count Matsukata were present, Baron Hayashi who presided, dwelt upon the King's interest in Japan which was proved by his sending his sons to visit Japan in 1880.

QUEEN WILHELMINA.

A THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

The Prince Consort has attended a thanks giving service for the recovery of Queen Wilhelmina.

PRINCE HENRY IN IRELAND.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

The Duke of Connaught and Prince Henry of Prussia met last evening at Berehaven and dined on board the German flagship.

To-day they visited the Cork Exhibition and proceeded to Dublin.

NEW STEAMER SERVICE TO THE FAR EAST.

The Compagnie Est Asiatique Francaise has been formed in Paris to establish a new steamship line to the Far East. The capital which is to be ten million francs is half subscribed in Denmark and Sweden.

The Messageries Maritimes and Danish East Asiatic Company each nominate two directors.

AMERICA AND THE FILIPINOS.

GENERAL SMITH'S METHODS APPROVED.

WAR SECRETARY'S STATEMENT.

The Secretary for War at Washington has informed the Senate that he approves of General Smith's methods as humane and effective.

No order such as was mentioned at the trial of Major Waller had, he said, reached the War Department.

THE CONFERENCE OF COLONIAL PREMIERS.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to a question in the Commons, said it was not proposed that the conference of Colonial Premiers should discuss the position of Japanese subjects.

THE GERMANO-DUTCH CABLE CONVENTION.

The majority of the committee appointed by the Dutch Second Chamber on the Germano-Dutch Cable Convention admit the importance of a new cable in time of war, but hold that, owing to political reasons, a contract with the United States only was not preferable to the Convention.

The capital required for the cable could be placed in Holland, whose influence will depend upon the amount subscribed for it.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

PARSEE PREPARATIONS IN HIS HONOUR.

LONDON, MAY 5.

A meeting of the Parsees was held in London to-day, at which it was decided to pre-advise all Parsees in the country of the date of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's arrival, with a view to giving him a fitting welcome. Various functions in his honour were also proposed.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The Bombay Mails of the 6th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

THE CALCUTTA CHIEF JUSTICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 9.

The Honourable Sir Henry Thoby Prinsep, Senior Puisne Judge of the High Court of Calcutta, has been appointed to officiate for the Honourable Sir Francis Maclean, Chief Justice, during the latter's brief absence from India on leave.

TOBACCO AND CHEROOTS FOR SICK AND WOUNDED.

MR. DHANJIBHOY'S OFFER.

The offer made by Mr. Dhanjibhoy to present 1,230 tins of tobacco and 500 boxes of cheroots for the sick and wounded in South Africa, has been accepted by the Government of India. The consignment will be despatched in time to reach its destination by Coronation Day.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR GRATUITY.

INDIAN MARINE OFFICERS AND MEN TO BENEFIT.

It has been decided that South African War gratuity is payable in India to officers and men of the Indian Marine who accompanied Commander Holland to Natal.

CONVALESCENT OFFICERS.

The following officers wounded or ill in hospital in South Africa have recovered and returned to duty Lieut-Col. A. S. Pinwall, 3rd Dragoon Guards, and Lieut.-Col. Inglefield, 2nd East Yorkshire ; Majors Hamilton, 6th Dragoons; Maxwell, 2nd Black Watch; Hargreaves, 3rd North Staffords : Crocker, Munster Fusiliers, and C. W. Keilly, R. A. M. C. Captain Searight, 1st Dragoon Guards, Collins, 1st East Lancashire Mounted Infantry : Reeve : 3rd Royal Irish Rifles, and L. Estrange 5th RifleBrigade. Lieutenants Mcguire, 5th Royal Fusiliers ; Bicknell, 2nd West Yorkshires; Boyse, 1st Royal Irish Mounted Infantry ; Mace, 1st North Lancashires ; Soames, 4th King's Royal Rifles ; Reel, 1st York and Lancaster ; Moncrieff, 2nd Seaforth ; MacCausland, 1st Munsters, and Aspinall, 1st Munsters ; 2nd Lieutenant, O'Brien 2nd Dragoon Guards, Cooke, 2nd Bedfords, Whalley ; 2nd Worcesters, Palmer ; 1st Border, White, 5th Manchesters and Philips, 4th North Staffords.

ORDER OF MERIT.

TO NATIVE OFFICERS AND SEPOYS.

A Notification in "the Gazette" announces admission to the Order of Merit of ten native officers and sepoys for conspicuous gallantry during the recent Mahsud Blockade operations. Two others are also being mentioned as having earned these distinction but who lost their lives in covering the retirement of picquets from Kot Shingi. The list includes havildar and sepoy of the 45th Sikhs, who gallantly held a hill at Amar Ragbza after Captain McVean had fallen severely wounded, and until support arrived, driving off a party of the enemy who attacked them.

THE STORM AT RANGOON.

FIRST ADVANCE OF THE MONSOON.

A report issued to-day by the Meteorological Department shows that the storm which recently passed over Rangoon was formed in the Andaman sea and was due to a first advance of the monsoon wind in the south-east of the Bay of Bengal. The wind which struck Diamond Island on the 6th inst., is described as having been of almost hurricane force.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart arrived here this morning.

ADEN, MAY 8.

The B I S N Co's s. s. Mombassa left to-day evening.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Bengal is expected to arrive in Bombay from China at noon on Monday next.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. Maria Valerie from Trieste left Aden for Bombay on the morning of the 9th instant, and is expected here on the 17th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 4 2-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	95 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 9-16
Bar Silver	23 3-4

The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total Bullion £38,800,000 decrease 100,000, Public Deposits, £8 000,000 decrease £2,400,000, Other deposits £41,100,000, decrease 2,300,000, Other Securities £28,200,000, decrease 4,500,000, Notes and Gold 24,000,000, decrease £200,000. The Bank Reserve is 49 per cent.

THE AMIR AND THE TERAH JIRGAS

A FATAL FRATERNAL DISPUTE.

THE Mullah, said Akbar of Tirah, who returned to Maidan a short time ago from Kabul, is again on his way thither with a considerable jirga, says the "Pioneer." The story is that on the occasion of his recent visit the jirga, which was a day or two behind the Mullah, was stopped at Jellalabad as the members could produce no passport. The Mullah, coming back from Kabul and hearing this, took it as an affront and wrote to the Amir asking permission to come up again with the jirga, and this request was granted. At the same time the Amir has issued an order to the effect that no one from across the Afghan border, be he a mullah, a khan, or a member of a "jirga," is to be allowed to proceed to Kabul without a written passport. Anyone without this will be turned back. The order is being carefully enforced at Asmur, Khost Ghazni, Jellalabad and other border places. By the way, a curious instance of the strife engendered among the tribesmen by political differences comes to us from Tirah. It seems that Malik Azim Khan, a Kamar Khel elder, who was for many years in the service of the Amir of Kabul, returned to Tirah a short time ago, and endeavoured to persuade his fellows to send up a jirga to the Afghan capital. But Azim Khan had a brother, Jano, who has served on this side of the frontier, and is in receipt of a Government pension. Jano, not finding it possible to reconcile the interests of the Sirkar and the "King of Islam," objected to these proceedings. Hot words passed, and Azim Khan, in a passion called his brother a Kafir whereupon the latter drew and slew his fraternal detractor on the spot.

HOCKEY.

CATHEDRAL OLD BOYS v. ESPLANADE WANDERERS.

A Hockey match was played last evening in the Oval the contestants being the Cathedral Old Boys and the Esplanade Wanderers. The game was all in favor of the Old Boys, who ran out easy victors by eight goals to one.

The ballot at the Bombay Chamber of Commerce yesterday for an Elective Trustee of the Port of Bombay in place of Mr. Abercrombie who has resigned, resulted in the election of Mr. H. Courtenay Wright of the firm of Messrs. Wallace & Co.

IT is said that an American clergyman has just been obliged to sever his connection with his flock because they took exception to the fact that he brushed his hair in the Pompadour fashion. His case was particularly hard, since he adopted this style simply and solely to please his mother-in-law. The poor man is in a quandary. We doubt if there is any compromise between the Pompadour and parochial fashions, whatever each is.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 9.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Second Lieutenants R. C. Young, B. G. Channer, W. H. Paddaz, J. S. Crosthwaite and C. H. Obitterbuch are admitted to the staff corps, also Lieutenant P. F. Geil and Second Lieutenants D. R. Hewett and G. F. Underwood.

Captain A. W. F. Knox is gazetted extra A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy.

Captain West, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, is transfered to the temporary half-pay list.

Commander Chandler has been granted one month's extension of leave and Assistant Engineer of Frazer three months' extension of leave.

According to the "Gazette" Home Department, Captain Abbey, 2nd Bombay Lancers, is to be Assistant Commissioner, Burma.

Finance Department : Mr. H. Oung, officiates as Deputy Auditor General.

Mr. Blakeman, Chief Superintendent Office of Accountant-General, Bombay, has been granted one year's leave, Mr. J. H. Hurst officiating.

P. W. D. : Mr. P. A. Hide, District Locommotive Superintendent, posted for employment on railways in South Africa.

Military Department, Bombay, Subordinate Medical Department : Assistant Surgeons, Chaves, Drozario and Vaz are promoted to senior grade with effect from the 15th ultimo.

QUARANTINE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Constantinople declares five day's quarantine on pilgrim ship returning from Hedjaz.

THE IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION ACT

The Government of India Resolution is published to bring to the notice of the natives of India the provisions of the Immigration Restriction Act recently passed by the Australian Commonwealth, which is to the effect of prohibiting immigration into Australia of persons unable to pass a writing test in a European language, and of all persons whatever who are under contract or agreement to perform manual labour in the Commonwealth.

THE SERVICES.

According to the "Gazette" Foreign Department, Mr. L. W. Reynolds is to be assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Central India, and Major Carr White, I. M. S., is to be Agency Surgeon, Eastern Rajputana States. Lieutenant-Colonel Dane, Agency Surgeon, has left Bhopal on nine month's leave.

THE CYCLONE AT RANGOON.

LATER DETAILS.

RANGOON, MAY 8.

Particulars regarding the storm are still being received. The steamer Nerbudda, which arrived this morning, reported that the Krishna and Baragua lights were sighted, which shows that the lightships had safely weathered the storm. The Nerbudda met with nothing worse than a moderate swell in her voyage from Madras. The captain noticed that the glass was falling and could not make it out, not being aware that he was following in the wake of a cyclone until he arrived in Rangoon. The cyclone formed in Diamond Island, which is said to be swept clean, and in the records of twenty-five years there cannot be found another instance of one having taken a north-east direction, which the one of Tuesday did. Generally these storms move north-west, or travel along the Arrakan Coast. The wind-gauge here registered 600 miles for 24 hours or an average of 25 miles an hour throughout the day.

The storm, however, actually lasted little over six hours, and the wind reached a velocity of sixty miles an hour, and at times fifty. It is surmised that the lowest barometer reading was 29·30. The R.I.M.S. Elphinstone left for Port Blair on Sunday. She has probably had to run out of her course to avoid the storm. It is estimated that 45,000 represents the grand total of bags of rice lost during the storm. About twelve miles down the river on the Syrian side, the land is flooded by water driven in over the banks.

The chairman, at a meeting of the Port Commissioners, yesterday afternoon, declined to attempt to give an estimate of the damage to property belonging to the Port Trust. The pilot brig had a very bad time of it. With the help of a powerful spring on her cable she managed to ride it out, but dragged anchor all the way up to the lighthouse. The Irrawaddy Flotilla Company suffered somewhat severely. They have lost two passenger launches, as also three cargo boats. Many of their steamers and flats, however, have suffered very considerable damage. The river is crowded with logs and floating wreckage, and the Nerbudda, which came up this morning, had to tack from side to side continually. The storm appears to have been felt all over the delta about the same time, and on Monday it was ranging at Bassein, but not with the violence felt here.

THE DELHI ART EXHIBITION.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM BURMA.

Dr. George Watt's tour through Burma will be a rapid one, but there is every hope of the most important and interesting art manufacturing centres being visited and the best and purest samples of art work secured. Doctor Watt has received very valuable assistance from Mr. Telly, Chief Collector of Customs, during his stay here. On his way to Mandalay he will break his journey at Toungoo in order to procure samples of niello work. After visiting Moulmein he will proceed on tour to Madras and Bombay. Alluding to ex-King Theebaw's throne, which is being sent from Mandalay to Calcutta, Dr. Watt stated that it was going to the Indian Museum and not to the exhibition at all. It had been decided that if it could be removed it should be placed in a very conspicuous position in that museum, and there preserved permanently, instead of being allowed to go to rack and ruin. It is going to be placed right across the main aisle of the art gallery to which the public will be admitted by side-doors specially made for the purpose. It will stand in an important position, where it will be seen from all parts of the museum, and will form one of its most valuable additions.

THE CRICKET SEASON.

NEW BOWLING RULE.

THE CREASE LENGTHENED.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cabling from London yesterday says that the Marylebone Cricket Club at the annual meeting passed a new rule lengthening the bowling crease by a foot each side of the stumps.

THE CORONATION REVIEW.

The review of the troops participating in the Coronation ceremonies is fixed for the 16th June. It will take place at Aldershot and their Majesties the King and Queen will stay at Aldershot for the occasion.

FAREWELL PARTY TO DEPUTY COMMISSIONER COLOMB.

On the 7th instant at 9-30 p. m., Mr. Khaparde held an evening party at his residence in honour of Major R. P. Colomb, Deputy Commissioner, Amrooti District, who proceeded home on leave for six months. Several European and native officers and gentlemen as well as ladies graced the occasion. The house was tastefully decorated and after refreshment and the distribution of pansupari, flowers attar, and gulab, the party dispersed at 11-30 p. m.

Upon the departure of Major and Mrs. Colomb from Amrooti at 5 p. m., on the 8th instant, the railway station was beautifully decorated with flags buntings, etc., and many European and Native officers and gentlemen were present on the platform to wish Major and Mrs. Colomb bon voyage.

INDIA AND THE CORONATION.

ADDRESS FROM KARWAR AND KANARA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

KARWAR, MAY 9.

At a meeting of the District Local Board under the presidency of Mr. G. D. Panse, Collector, it was resolved to send a congratulatory address to His Imperial Majesty King Edward VII, on behalf of the District Local Board and the Municipality in Karwar.

A crowded meeting of representatives of all classes of Kanara was held in the Muncipal Hall this evening under presidency of Sirdar G. D. Panse, the Collector. Speeches were made by representatives of all castes and creeds and a congratulatory address was voted to his Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor for presentation at the forthcoming Coronation.

A GOOD story was told about Mr. Gibson Bowles in the Lobby of the House of Commons. The member for King's Lynn applied to one of the clerks at the House for some red ink. The clerk genially suggested that the blood of the Government would be more to the taste of Mr. Gibson Bowles. "Tommy," he is nicknamed, smiled wearily. "Thanks," said he, "but it hasn't got enough colour. My red ink please."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 9.

Furlough home has been sanctioned specially to Quartermaster Seargeants J. Larkin, 36th Company R. G. A., A. J. Turner, Army Service Corps, and Sergeant-Major F. C. Coward, 2nd Royal Irish for six months each, and also to Sergeant W. J. Brown, Military Works Services, for twelve months. All are connected with the Bombay Command.

Captain Budd, 16th Bombay Infantry, officiates 2nd-in-Command, 17th Bombay Infantry.

Capt. Thomas Arthur Savage, of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, becomes Honorary Major.

THE troops which did Garrison duty in Hongkong and Shanghai during the China Expedition, will receive the medal without a clasp.

The Court-martial of Captain O. C. Argles, 17th Musalman Rajput Infantry, on a charge of neglect of duty during the recent operation in Mahsudland will probably open at Dehra Ismail Khan about the 15th instant.

Lieut. Charles Carkeet James, of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, was transferred to the unattached list from the 2nd March.

It has now been decided that the strength of the British and Indian garrison in North Eastern China is to be reduced to 2,000 men, including the Legation Guard at Peking, but excluding Shanghai. The reliefs from India will be arranged in accordance with this plan. Working on the basis that the Legation Guard will be British troops we make out that only five native infantry regiments will have to be sent to North-East China and Hongkong to relieve the eight now there.

The details regarding the China reliefs will be worked out during the next few days, and then shipping can be taken up for the transport of the regiments.

The Government of India have agreed to pay Rs. 600 annually to the Simla Municipality on account of military officers travelling on duty, who are exempt from the tonga-tax of Rs. 3.

The Army Followers Committee, under the presidency of Sir E. G. Barrow, is now sitting in Simla. It is working by means of sub-committees, which is always found the most convenient practice in these cases.

The transport which was attached to the Khar Movable Column is to remain at Dargai, on this side of the Malakand for the present. There is ample accommodation for a camp, and the transport will be handy in case of any trouble ; though, as a matter of fact the Swatis and their neighbours seem rather bent on trading than on fighting.

COLONEL Richardson will continue to officiate in command of the Hyderabad Contingent when Sir Norman Stewart proceeds Home on eight months' leave on private affairs on the 29th instant, on the conclusion of his three months, China leave.

CAPTAIN Hill, 15th Sikhs, has been appointed Inspecting Officer, Punjab States Imperial Service Infantry, "vice" Captain H. D. Wasson, whose tenure expires to-day. Captain Hill is a D. S. O., with six clasps to his frontier medal, and his selection is an excellent one in every way.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT TAGUS.

THE hired Transport Tagus, Captain F.W. Powles, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Durban, which port she left on the 23th ultimo. She brought drafts of the following regiments :—1st Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment, 1st Battalion Border Regiment, 2nd Battalion Somerset Light Infantry, 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, 2nd Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, 2nd Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment, 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, and 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles. Strength 14 officers and 1,401 non-commissioned officers and men, 15 followers and four horses. Besides she brought one naval officer, two censors, one office R. A. M. C., and one lady. The drafts will be landed and despatched to Deolali in three special trains, leaving the Sassoon Dock 6-10 7-0 and 7-30 p. m. The native details were accommodated in detail lines and attached to 1st Bombay Infantry pending disposal. The following are the names of the officers :—

Comdr Jones, R N	Lieut Timmies, 2nd Wilts
Capt Cosens, 1st S Stafford	Major Oatesworth, 2nd Yorks
Lieut Nelson, 1st Border Regt	Capt Bliss, 2nd Scottish Rifles
Lieut Maude, 2nd Som L I	Lieut Durrant, A V Dept
Capt Allington, 1st E Lanc	Capt Lang, 2nd D L I
Capt Radcliffe, 2nd Dorsets	Lieut Cunningham, 1st N Staff
Lieut Hope, 2nd Dorsets	Capt Thompson, R A M C
Capt Scott, 2nd S W Borderers	Mr Harris, Civil Censor
Lieut Dobbin, 2nd Northampton	Mr Paulson, Kors Censor
	Mrs M Ford

THE MAHARAJAH OF JAIPUR.

His Highness the Maharajah of Jaipur, proceeds to England on Monday to attend the Coronation of the King-Emperor by the s. s. Olympia, Captain C. J. Osborne, of the Anchor Line, which has been chartered by His Highness exclusively for himself and his followers, who number about 126 in all. The following are the names of the Maharajah's suite accompanying him to England :— Poojari Bohari Das, Thakur Dabi Singhjee of Chamus, Rao Raja Madhao Singhjee of Sikar, Raja Udai Singhjee, Babu Sansar Chandra Sen, Buxi Hari Singhjee, Thakur Pithares Singhjee Thakur Amar Singhjee, Khanas Bala Bux Baba Abinash Chandra Sen, Ran Kumarjee Khowas, Dr. Hemchundra Sin. Dr. Daljang Singa Khanka. Pandit Modi Eimjee, Seth Ram Natujee Munshi Radha Kishnajee. Goolam Rehman Nazir Col. S. S. Jacob, Mr. Jacob, C. I. E., Mrs. and Miss Shetton, Mr. H. H. Paynes and 103 deck.

MAIL STEAMER DELAYED.

In consequence of the expected late arrival of the foreign mails from Burma, the P. & O. mail steamer due to sail to-day will be detained till the receipt of these mails in Bombay,

Registered correspondence will be received at the General Post Office up to 3 p.m. and unregistered up to 4 p.m.

THR DEPARTURE OF MR. COTTON.

ADDRESS FROM BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A farewell address from the Bombay Presidency Association will be presented to the Hon'ble Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, C.S.I, late Chief Commissioner of Assam, at the rooms of the Association to-day at 1 p.m. precisely. Gentlemen wishing to join in doing honour to Mr. Cotton, are requested to attend.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Persia, Captain W. A. Wheler, will sail to-day, for London Marseilles and Aden with the English mails and the following passengers :—

Butler, Mr J H	Monahan, Mr F G
Brysor, Mrs	Mower, Mr
Burt, Mrs	Moore, Mr T H
Burt, Miss	Mortimer, Lieut Col H B
Brown, Dr W	Macmunn, Mr V C
Brown, Mr Walter	Maxwell, Maj A G
Colonetc, Major and Mrs	Pollen, Mrs E C
Crofts, Lieut-Col A M	Pfleiderer, Mr Paul
Cotton, Hon Mr H J S and Mrs	Russell, Mrs
	Russell, Miss
Chatterton, Mr	Sandell, Mr J R
Duncan, Mr R	Scindia, H H the Maharaja of
Davys, Mr A W C	Stephens, Mr S S
Frose, Sir C	Shuldham Lye, Col H S
Four Sirdars	Trite, Capt C W
Gowalkar, Hosptl Asst	Taylor, Mrs W
Haksar, Prof K H	Tickell, Mr R H
Johnstone, Mr	Villiers, Lord
Joallier, Mr A	Watt, Mr G L
Lauder, Mrs Dick	Ward, Capt G

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

Ship's Boats (Fancy rig) Race—Start at 3 p.m. Course No. 5—8·8 miles.

Boat's Name		Entered by
H M S Magdala's Cutter	23'	Lt E C Carver, R N
H M S Assaye's „	25'	Lt Comdr R M Lambert, R N
H M S Magdala's „	18'	Lt John C Powles, R N
P & O Valetta's „	26'	Capt A G Cubitt, R N R

Tomtit Class Race—Start at 3·10 p.m. Course No. 11—8·5 miles.

Boats Name	Owners
Titmouse	Mr R H H Hopkins.
Clutha	Capt G Lamb, I M S
Tomtit	Dr F M Gibson

Yachts H'cap (Class B Race—Start at 3·20 p.m, Course No. 5—8·8 miles.

Boat's Name	Owners
Pixie	Mr E R Smetham,
Sayonara	Mr W W Petrie,

Yachts H'cap (Class A) Race—Start at 3·30 p.m. Course No. 3, reversed—10·6 miles.

Boat's Name	Owners
Stella	Col H W Boyd, I M S
Turquoise	Mr C A R Crommelin,
Melody Entered by	Capt G Lamb, I M S

FOR the last two or three months, a grey Laplander dog—or a cross between a Lap and an elk-hound—has been observed on the steps of the National Theatre in Christiania whenever the ticket-office was open. The porter's retriever resented his appearance, and he was chased away day after day, but always appeared again the next morning and begged for admission to rehearsal. Finally the actors, thinking it a pity that such enthusiasm should be denied a chance, arranged to send the dog to Copenhagen to complete his artistic education. But "Graatass" (grey paw) managed to slip ashore from the steamer, and was at his usual post the next morning. After this it was determined to give him a part, and he duly appeared the other evening as the lap-dog (the pun is English not Norwegian) in the fourth act of Holberg's "Tinker Politician." Though obviously suffering from stage-fright "Graatass" acquitted himself well ; and, as he has now made friends with the retriever, a brilliant career may be prophesied for him.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

NEW DRESS MATERIALS.

DRESSES AT WYNDHAM'S.

JEWELLED LACE

LONDON, APRIL 18.

WINTER has been upon us these last few days. But it has not driven us to forget that spring is really here, its smiling temper hidden behind the harshness of a keen east wind. We remember the sunny days it is our right to expect. And we still gaze lovingly at the pretty bright materials spread before us, feast our eyes on their lovely colours, and spend happy hours in planning how and when and where they are to be worn. This is all-important to the woman with a slender purse. In her case much thought must be given to these matters if she is in anyway to shine beside her sisters with lavish allowances. They, indeed, may afford to follow the whim of a moment, to adopt a fashion because it is "new," with little consideration of aught else. But when money is limited, thought must take its place. The spring dress must be bought with a view also to the warmer days of summer ; and it must be made in a manner quite after the latest idea. But this, again, must not be exaggerated. All the newest clothes this season are of the finest and softest texture. They hang most beautifully, and are decidedly becoming. All are dyed in the palest pastelle shades, and nothing harsh or strident is to be seen amongst them. White is very prevalent in the sunshine of the Riviera, and in a few weeks we may see it here; we shall welcome it, too, for what is fresher or more becoming! A charming morning dress is made of green cloth, in the palest leaf green, made with the "three-decker" skirt, each flounce trimmed with silver braid, and then edged with a tiny piping of dark green velvet. The bodice has a wide muslin collar edged with motifs of lace, which are repeated on the bodice and on the full muslin cuffs. There is also a vestlet of dark green velvet and a vest of white muslin finely pleated. A large black hat makes a charming contrast to the pale tints of the dress, and it should be trimmed with flowers and lace; the green of the costume is introduced in the bow fastened under the brim. In the dress, too, a small basque is fitted to the waistband, for this little finish is an important detail in the fashions of the moment, and it is a becoming finish, if only a woman be wise and remember her inches, many or few. The basque must be cut in promotion, or she will appear in a more humorous aspect than she would desire. We may rejoice, too, we women, in the skirts that the spring has made prevalent, amongst us. Slowly but very surely we are losing sight of all those that fitted so closely and tightly to the figure ; and in their place we have them finely tucked or gauged, very little perhaps, but quite sufficiently to give a grace to the figure which has been sadly wanting in this respect of late. These tucks and gaugings are sometimes very limited in number, and have little importance on the skirt : but they are there all the same ; and now and again they creep down to the knees, where they are brought abruptly to an end so that the skirt may fall out and be wide and full above the feet. The "three-deckers," too, are popular, but remember no short woman must dare to adopt one, no matter how she may be tempted. All dress for the little ones nowadays reflects the glories or the follies of that donned by the elders. There are the same wide collars, the same full sleeves, the same pretty vests, the same lavish expenditure of time and labour given to the stitching and embroidery that decorates each little garment. Only the ideas in every case are, of course, modified to suit the miniature wearers. Fine cashmere is as popular as ever for this purpose, and dresses are very often made of this pretty soft material, the collars being edged with guipure in the case of a boy, with a fine silk braid for a girl. Herring-bone serges are also much used for children's wear and nothing looks better for little girls than the blouse bodice and skirt of this material worn with a pretty silk or cambric. Their comfort also recommends them, as they fit so easily that there is nothing to impede the free exercise of the whole body. Blue serge for every day, white serge for high days and holiday—these always look fresh, and tasteful, and pretty. One of the picturesque straw hats simply trimmed with ribbon should finish such a costume, or for holiday wear this month a toque of the serge itself. These are light and easy, and therefore much beloved by all little people, to whom comfort in dress is certainly the wine of life. For small boys the pea jacket and long trousers are the most worn, and these also are made either in white or blue serge. Norfolk suits are also popular, and they have much to recommend them for tall, quickly-growing boys, not yet old enough for Eton jackets.

Pretty Miss Mary Moore has never looked more charming than in the dainty frocks which she wears as Lady Barbara O'Hagan in "The End of a Story" at Whyndham's. Her first gown is of ivory-white eolienne, with a deeply flounced skirt, each flounce edged with a border of ivory-white satin ribbon. The bolero bodice is smartly cut, so that it leaves visible a waistbelt of white glace silk, with quaint little tails at the back, run through with dark brown velvet baby ribbon. There is a white glace silk cravat also, which is finished in the same way, with smart touches of dark brown. In delightful contrast to the ivory white of the gown is Miss Mary Moor's hat of Tuscan straw, the brim of which is veiled on the outer side by chestnut brown tulle draperies over white. A long white ostrich feather droops on to the hair, on one side, and the brown tulle strings are fastened with a turquoise and diamond brooch. The two young daughters of the country vicar, played respectively by Miss Ethel Warwick and Miss May Martin, are attired in suitably simple costumes, with skirts of pale blue voile, cream silk blouses with lace insertions, and ecru straw hats with blue ribbons and clusters of pink roses under the brim. In the second act Miss Mary Moor's gown is of pale pastel blue batiste, made with one of the new skirts, embroidered in white, in a trelliswork design down the centre of the front and also on the bodice and the sleeves. The bodice is finished with a white glace tie embroidered with blue, and to complete the costume Miss Mary Moore wears white gloves, and a large hat of black crinoline, with a white ostrich feather on the left side, and a soft drapery of pale blue Oriental satin ribbon arranged round the crown, and finished with long ends that fall almost to the waist at the back. Miss May Congdon as Eleanor Murray has a pretty gown of cream voile, with a tucked skirt, and soft scarves of yellow silk crepe de chine drawn in and out through the draperies of the bodice. The collar and cuffs are of white glace silk with black embroideries. Mrs. Bernard Beere looks most picturesque in the third act in her graceful clinging gown of fine black lace, over soft black silk. The black lace is adorned with many applique designs in cream-coloured lace, and Mrs. Bernard Beere wears over this gown, when she makes her first appearance, a lovely cloak of black and cream-coloured lace, lined with pale pink pleated chiffon. Her black hat is trimmed with black feathers and a scarf drapery of soft pink Oriental satin. She wears also a ruffle of black silk flower petals, tipped with pink. In the last act, Miss Mary Moore appears in a dainty evening gown of white mousseline de soie, with lace insertion, and a wonderful embroidery in mother-of-pearl. Miss Mary Moore wears with this gown a blue chiffon sash and some of her beautiful turquoise and diamond ornaments. Miss Congdon's gown is of yellow muslin, trimmed with bands of satin ribbon, and an embroidery of raised chiffon roses, with grey-green foliage worked in chenille, and showered with diamond dewdrops.

It seemed last year as though no new way could be found in which jewels could be used to decorate the fair sex. We had exhausted extravagance, and painted the lily. But with the licence given by the brilliance of a Coronation season, many further means have been exploited for utilising gems and jewels of all kinds. Jewelled lace we have had with us some two seasons, but that in only an embryo form, as it were, and it is not until quite lately that the art of jewelling lace has become really know. To-day a lace is chosen which bears preferably a pattern of flowers, leaves, birds, or butterflies the conventional designs being left severely alone. This is then jewelled in the correct colouring, the method being to enclose the separate gem in a thin gold rim, which is fastened with the finest gold wire to the lace. An exquisite design of forget-me-nots and leaves was thus carried out in Turquoise and emeralds, and another, representing the starry white jasmine, was of long pearls, and leaves of dark green enamel. Perhaps most entrancing of all is the lace now being made in Bond street as the decoration for a peeress's Coronation robe. The lace is Carrickmacross, the designs being sprays of wild flowers. Amethysts and amber form, with touches of iridescent opals, the delicate iris, wind flowers of palest coral and pearls, periwinkles made of sapphires and red hawthorn of the rubies, while the whole is sprinkled with diamond dewdrops. This lace, when it is finished, will cost something between two and three thousand pounds a yard! But it is not alone lace on which so much time and money is spent. Marabout feathers for the hair are powdered with gold dust, or dusted with mother of pearl shavings, this latter producing a shimmering moonlight effect, which is very beautiful. The new aigrettes have rising from their midst, a tiny cluster of almost invisible gold wires, at the end of which glitters a gem, and the stiffer ospreys—those strong enough to bear the weight—have a tiny jewel wired on to their tips. The old-fashioned nets of gold and jewels for the hair have come to the fore again, but in a form such as was never dreamed of by our grandmothers, so fine, so delicate are the meshes of soft gold wire, each join being held by a jewel. A new fancy, and one which can be exquisitely carried out in the wonderful new "Art Nouveau" work, is a pendant formed—in jewels, enamels, and gold—of the wearer's crest or coat of arms. These, modernised into the graceful curves of the new art, are indeed things of beauty and joy for ever."

An attractive illustrated article appears in the April number of the "Lady's Magazine." Entitled "A School for wives." Every girl about to be married would do well to undergo a practical training to fit her for her new responsibilities. Here are some extracts from the article :—One feels very sorry for the girl who has taken her B. A., and is floored by the first small domestic problem which presents itself. Such a catastrophe is bound to disillusionise the sweet girl graduate, and make her sour and discontented, and as woman's chief occupation is usually the care of a household, a knowledge of domestic management is absolutely essential to her. It is an excellent tool to put into the hand of any woman, but it is one which is too often neglected in the ordinary system of education.

Some such thoughts as these, borne in upon the authorities, led to the inclusion of housewifery in the curriculum of a high school. At Northfield House, Stamfordhill, there is a particularly practical school of domestic science, which, in the capable hands of Miss Alice R. James, may be said to be in every sense of the word, an ideal school for wives. In housekeeping, the girls learn the general superintendence of a house ; are taught how to engage and manage servants how to market and shop, choose and preserve furniture, take care of glass and silver, arrange cut flowers, and decorate tables, windows and walls. They learn how to lay a table, keep household accounts, and do spring and autumn cleaning. In the cookery classes they begin by making such dishes as are needed in an ordinary middle-class household, and pass on to training lessons in high-class cookery during the second year. They go out to the various shops with the superintendent to order the meat and vegetables, and thus learn to know the prices and how to judge the quality of the food. The shopping classes are a most excellent idea. However much a woman may know, theoretically, of housekeeping, unless she know how to shop she is bound to be wastefull and extravagant. Even if she does not fall into quite so deep a pitfall as the young bride who, when questioned by her butcher as to the quantity of ox-tail she required, murmured, "Send me up a dozen tails" (which he did), she is certain to be imposed upon, and to buy many useless things and pay exorbitant prices. It is only by practical experience among the shops and in the market that the principles of shopping are to be learnt. How does it all work? Well, happily the result so far has more than justified the anticipation. The school does not lack pupils, and these are of all ages. They usually come from the middle class, to which the young lady who, having fixed her wedding day, suddenly remembers that she knows nothing of housekeeping, often belongs. Now and again a married woman is numbered among the pupils. One girl who had passed her Senior Oxford and was waiting for her "matric" filled up the gap between her two exams. in this manner. The girls' enthusiasm for home work is aroused, and "marriageable maidens" need no longer live in distressful ignorance, nor married women in dread of their servants, just for want of acknowledge of household duties.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

Some wheelman has apparently been making fun of a certain member of the Stirling County Council, and telling him the tale of how anxious cyclists in that district were, to pay a cycle tax, providing the proceeds thereof went to the upkeep of the roads. This was the story he unfolded to his fellow councillors at a recent meeting and the clerk was instructed to ascertain whether the wheelmen really desired to pay. The tax was not to be an Imperial one but confined to cyclists resident within the jurisdiction of the council, so that a wheelman residing just without the borders would reap the benefits without subscribing. A writer in an Edinburgh evening paper, commenting on the proposal, suggested that the council should first repair the roads and then discuss the question of imposing a tax.

This reminds us that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has issued his Budget without announcing any tax on cyclists, nor indeed, referring to them in any way. What will those persons have to say who have repeatedly brought forward the cycle as a most suitable article for taxation! Undoubtedly there are many thousand cycles about and a 5s. tax would bring in a nice little sum, if, and it is a big "if," the cost of collecting would not swallow up the receipts. The dog tax for instance, is imposed not with a view of revenue, but as a precaution against our streets being infested with stray curs. And then again, the tax does not effect a thriving industry as would be the case were cycles taxed. No, we repeat again, that all other sources of taxation must fail before the Government would check so healthy a pastime.

With the return of another cycling season the cycle thief again puts in an appearance and numerous cases have been reported of his handiwork in different parts of the country. But the magistrates are determined to put the practice down and when cases of this description come before them invariably inflict heavy sentences. Amongst the recent setences where cycle pinchers have been allotted, long periods to ponder over the pros and cons of their profession, might be mentioned the two cases heard at the Somerset Quarter Sessions one man receiving 12 months hard labour, and the other six months. At the Cheshire Quarter Sessions, another thief was awarded twelve months and at Bristol for a similar offence a man was given six months hard.

There are cases where wheelmen suffer loss of their machines through no fault of their own, but we are convinced that many of the thefts are the outcome of sheer negligence on their part. To leave a cycle in the road way unattended, with no padlock or other fastening, is to count disaster, for the cycle thief is here, there, and everywhere, and he knows full well, that the booty provides also a speedy means of escape. It is certainly not much trouble to slip on a padlock, especially if it is a source of security for the machine.

At the General Committee meeting of the National Cyclists' Union, held recently at the office of the Union in Chancery Lane, Dr. E. B. Turner, who for eleven years has held the position of chairman to the Committee, tendered his resignation which was accepted with deep regret. Another hard worker for the Union in the person of Mr. T. W. J. Britton was elected to the vacant seat. At the meeting the dates for the N. C. U. Championships were confirmed, viz :—Plymouth, June 21st, Pontypool, July 26th, and the Crystal Palace, September the 6th.

The cycling newspapers boys are a comparatively recent addition to the dangers of London streets. The boys are employed by the proprietors of the evening papers to convey the many editions published during the day to various parts of the city and suburbs. One paper alone employs over 30 cyclists, who by means of a bag slung over their back filled with several quires of newspapers distribute in the outlying districts far more rapidly than by any other method. To see those daring riders intermingling with the traffic and to note the manner in which they manage to circumvent the trams, hansoms, etc., is bewildering in the extreme. The carrying of these bundles of papers is no light task, considering that the average weight is from 30 lbs. to 40 lbs., and some have been even known to reach a solid 1-2-cwt. Very often these plucky lads meet with accidents. It is not on record that one of these specials ever came into such violent collision as to cause a fatality directly due to the accident ; though in a recent accident in the neighbourhood of the Mansion House, a man was knocked down and killed, but the jury held that death was due to bronchitis, accelerated by the injuries received. It was proved that both the pedestrian and the cyclist hesitated, and both started together, the cyclist coming into violent impact with the pedestrian, the rider and bundle of papers falling on the prostrate man. The Bench severely admonished the newsboy and he was discharged, but not without stating that great responsibility was incurred by the people who employed these lads, and sooner or later they would find themselves mulcted in heavy damages.

The long crank controversy still lingers in the columns of the cycling press and an important contribution from a prominent medical and a practical cyclist should help to throw some light as to the reason why long cranks and high gears suit some people, and why others feel uncomfortable when riding on a machine with cranks above the normal length. Apparently the mattter is all a question of leverage. It would seem that the size and power of the muscles are regulated by the length of the lever, they have to act on. If, for instance, the heel bone is long the muscle of the calf is small, because in raising the body on the toes it has the advantage of acting on a long lever and therefore requires a low power ; but if the heel bone is short then the calf inside is larger and stronger. The same reasoning applies to all other muscles, inclusive of the thigh. This fact is of importance with regard to the length of crank which a person can satisfactorily use. Riders with short levers and big muscular power are capable of quicker and more rapidly repeated movements than those who have longer levers and smaller muscular development.

A strong rim is required to stand the strain of the powerful brakes used on all free wheel machines. The Dunlop Company undertake to supply a new rim gratis in the unlikely event of any of their rims failing by reason of faulty workmanship or defective material.

MR. Shields, Telegraph Department, is now making experiments in wierless telegraphp at the mouth of the Hooghly. The steamer "Guide" is being used in cannection with them. It is belived that a system of communication with light ships and pilot brigs can be established.

The plague returns for the week ending the 2nd instant show 15,748 deaths agains 17,302 in the week preceding. The principal figures are :—The Punjab, 12,334 against 12,311 ; Bombay Districts, 930 against 1,673 ; United Provinces, 718 against 809 ; Bengal Districts, 476 against 553 ; Calcutta, 441 against 577.

AN extraordinaary statement has appaaree may be removed to the old cantonments at Delhi afte the Proclamation Durbar. This is sheer nonsense The future of Delhi lieis its commercial importance as a great railway cnetre. It will never aga again bd raned among our lare cantonments.

SOME list ought really to be kept of "distinguished invalids" suffering from the prevailing mania. The last sad case to be recorded is that of an old maiden lady, who has always appeared sane and well in spite of her 81 years. Unhappily, she, too, was a competitor in a ping-pong tournament held in Yorkshire. Otherwise she remains well.

THE PRINCESS RADZIWILL AND CECIL RHODES.

M. DE BLOWITZ'S REMARKABLE STORY.

THE Paris correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" writes :—It is not on every subject that M. de Blowitz can express himself with all the freedom he could desire in the "Times." This may be the reason, why he contributed a few days since to the "Matin" a long article—quite a romance in one chapter on the infatuated devotion of the Princess Catherine Radziwill to the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes which culminated in her taking liberties with his signature for the furtherance of her private affairs. Although neither French nor English is M. de Blowitz's mother tongue, he has a grasp of the former that he has never attempted to acquire over the latter, all his correspondence to the "Times" having been translated by assistants before being telegraphed or posted from Paris. His writing is not improved by this process, for when he contributes to French publications, there is a more literary flavour in his work than readers of the "Times," who merely look to him for information wot of. Like so many other men of mark who have come out of Poland, M. de Blowitz took to French as ducklings take to water. His article on Catherine Radziwill is quite a brilliant performance, and novelists might envy him the power with which he tells her dramatic story. "Cecil Rhodes, the Colossus of Rhodes" he writes, "has not left behind him merely an immense fortune and legacies which are the subject of controversy on the threshold of his tomb appears a living enigma, a woman born on the summits of contemporary society but who has fallen into the judicial depths rises like a phantom of doubt and uncertainty in front of that sepulchre around which a whole people are gathered. The scales of justice in which the actions of this woman will be weighed will also weigh those of Cecil Rhodes." Of Polish origin and by birth the Countess Rzewuska, the heroine of M. de Blowitz's narrative, married at an early age Prince William Radziwill of the Prussian branch of the family. By him she had three children, one of whom is the Princess Blucher. She was separated from her husband when her personal charms were far from being faded. Before she met Cecil Rhodes, her name became romantically associated with that of General Skobeleff. This hero fell in love with the princess and so passionately that he wished her to elope with him. "She refused" writes M. De Blowitz "and then he told her that she had just pronounced his death sentence, the Princess did not take the threat seriously, but two days later, in the midst of an orgy that he had organised around him, the General died. Some say that he died from chloroform which was applied to him in obedience to his own order. His death plunged the Princess Catherine Radziwill into deep despair, and for two years she lived under the influence of her incurable 'remorse' almost withdrawn from the world, then she reappeared and lived for some time rather noisily, at St. Petersburg, whence, on the advice of her friends, she proceeded to London. There at a great dinner given in his honour she met Cecil Rhodes. Already her imagination had been worked upon by the great renown of him who was called the Napoleon of the Cape. She saw him, and quickly persuaded herself that she adored him."

Cecil Rhodes, having expressed great admiration for a certain ancient and rich Russian medal, the Princess sent it to him. Thus their intimacy commenced. "But this man" says M. de Blowitz "who from the first had marched towards the sole object of his ambition—the realisation of that Empire which he desired to add to the already immense British Empire, had always declared that he looked upon woman as a rock in his path, barring the way to the vast future that he had in mind. He had always said that he would never allow any woman to enter into his private life or exercise any sway over him. On her side, the Princess Catherine, whom no man until then had ever been able to resist, had sworn to conquer him and there was a time when there were reasons for believing she had succeeded and that her empire over Cecil Rhodes was unlimited. Then it was that he had to leave again for South Africa. The Princess Catherine, who appeared to him to be absolutely and ardently devoted to him, left for St. Petersburg the owner of a great many shares in the Chartered Company. She succeeded, not without difficulty, in negotiating them and lived for a while sumptuously, but constantly troubled with the recollection of him, who had consoled her for the loss of Skobeleff. She imagined Cecil Rhodes to be as violently in love with her as was General Skobeleff, and being fearful of exposing herself to fresh remorse by pushing Rhodes to some act of despair, if he belived himself abandoned by her, she returned to Pairs and sold her jewels—estimated to be worth 400,000 roubles—for 400,000 francs. Meanwhile she had an admirable portrait painted of herself by Benjamin Constant, and this finished she set out for the Cape. She found Cecil Rhodes's enthusiasm much cooled down, and him desirous of ending a situation which he now saw only in the light of an obstacle to his persistent march towards the object of his efforts."

After speaking of the Princess's disappointment and her reckless enterprises in South Africa, M. de Blowitz comes to the climax : "To the surprise, one may say to the stupefaction, of the whole world, it was learnt that this woman, who belonged to the Pachkoffs, the Dachkoffs, the Rostopchines, the Rzewuskis, the Tschkoffs, the Gortchekoffs and the Galitzines, who had married the brother of Antonine Radziwills, the chief of the princely family of the Radziwills whose daughter had married Prince Blucher, grandson of that General Blucher who had been called the destiny of Napoleon, this woman, who could walk on equal terms with the highest in the Empire, was arrested at the Cape on the charge of forgery."

I have much abridged M. de Blowitz's dramatically told story of Catherine Radziwill and Mr. Cecil Rhodes. Here are his concluding reflections. "In passing away, Cecil Rhodes left behind him a living enigma before which those who survive him remain in doubt. If the Princess is found guilty the adversaries of Cecil Rhodes will cast reproach upon him for not having in the last hours of his life effaced by a stroke of the pen the crime that justice is able to lay at the door of this woman. If she is declared innocent, he who has just been lowered into his tomb will be severely judged for not having been the first to acknowledge her innocence, and impose his verdict upon the whole civilised world."

AN AMERICAN GIRL'S BERLIN ADVENTURE.

THE "New York Herald" (Paris edition) prints from its Berlin correspondent an interesting story of an American girl's bravery in that city. Recently the German papers related that an unknown girl had exhibited wonderful daring by running into the roadway in the Friedrichsstrasse and stopping a horse which had bolted with a carriage containing an elderly man and a child, the former having lost control of the horse. Eye-witnesses related that after the horse had been brought to a standstill a man approached from behind and frightened the horse, which made off again, and this time threw the girl to the ground, breaking her arm. Before anyone could help her she regained her feet, took a cab, and was driven away. Her identity as Miss Manly, a young American lady was only discovered by her doctor who attended her inquiring how she had met with her injury.—"Dalziel."

THE ADAMS-WYLIE HOSPITAL.

The "Times", of Ceylon records the visit to Colombo of Mrs. Adams-Wylie, and states that Mrs. Adams-Wylie, who is a guest of Mr. Clifford Berry has arrived in Ceylon in the hope of in teresting the wealthy Bombay merchants in the Island in her Hospital which is being erected in Guilder St. Bombay. She is sanguine that, before her departure, she will have received promises from them of aid for the permanent endowment of one bed to be called the "Ceylon bed," the cost of which will be R4,000.

THE police are likely to derive most benefit by the institution of the Civil Division of the Order of Merit, for it is laid down that admission to the Order is only to be for conduct which can clearly be defined as an act of conspicuous gallantry on the part of natives of India. It will be in dealing with dacoits or other bands of armed robbers that opportunities will occur for earning the reward ; and we have no doubt that in the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan on the one side, and in Burma and Assam on the other, candidates will soon be forthcoming. And it is not only on the frontiers that instances of conspicuous gallantry have occurred. A few years ago for example a Punjab constable, armed only with a sword, coolly scaled a wall and dropped down into the midst of some housebreakers, whom he punished severely, though he was half-killed in the encounter. The military police battalions, which are most in evidence between the Brahmaputra and the Salween, have had some tough fighting in the last fifteen years or so, and many an act has been performed which would have won the Order of Merit had the men concerned been in the Army. In the more settled Provinces the military police are not organised in battalions, but their services are requisitioned where gangs of dacoits have to be broken up or dangerous mobs to be dealt with. If conspicuous gallantry is shown in matters of this kind, the new reward can well be given. There are others besides the police, of course, who may behave in manner which will justify their admission to the Order, but their number is small. The various Militia battalions, we believe, are to be eligible for the military division of the Order. As the Militia are practically on a military footing, this is only reasonable.

WE hear from Calcutta that the Local Government in common with other Provincial Administrations is being consulted by the Government of India regarding the suggestion that Local Boards might guarantee interest on cheap lines of light railway or tramways that may be built within their districts. In some parts of India the Local Boards actually own short lengths of line and make a good thing out of it, but this kind of enterprise is limited as the majority of boards have no capital at their disposal. It would seem, however, that the guaranteeing of interest, say up to 2 1-2 or 2 per cent. could readily be undertaken, and that there would be no risk involved. Experience has shown that light railways and steam tramways pay handsomely, when they are built in populous tracts not served by big lines. Not only will they serve local needs, but in some districts also they may act as feeders to the main systems, particularly in the matter of country produce. Assam especially needs feeders to the trunk line now nearing completion. If this proposal is eventually sanctioned, Local Boards may come to play an important part in the economic development of India.

CORONATION-YEAR SUGGESTIONS.

THE RETURN OF THE JEUNE FILLE.

THE year 1902 will be known to posterity by its having produced—amongst a few unconsidered trifles, such as war and small-pox epidemic—clean slates and good resolutions. Good resolutions, by reason of past association, is not, perhaps, an altogether felicitous phrase. But how else describe the fervent determination to shed opinions, apparently grown musty with over-keeping, announced by righteous patriots of the one part, and the determination, as fervent, to fight to a finish voiced by equally righteous patriots of the other? Not with high politics, however, is this little paper concerned. The suggestions here made are very modest indeed, though one of them at least emanates from no less an authority on social matters than his Most Gracious Majesty. So at least a leading London print has informed us, and this, of course, guarantees the "bona fides" of the statement.

A wise countryman, a member of the Bonfire Committee of this year of grace, but one who proposes, in further proof of his loyalty, to plant as well as to burn, has urged upon the heedless the wisdom of starting their Coronation trees betimes, lest if they delay, the precious saplings uprooted too late survive not to tell their tale. "If," he writes, "this is deemed premature, let it be remembered that the trees can all be watered—i. e., christened—on Coronation Day."

This, too, is the auspicious moment for putting into practice the happy thought contained in the following paragraph, which deserves careful reading:

The King and Queen are determined to reinstate the jeune fille and reform her. She will not occupy a prominent position at Court, she will not be encouraged to hold her own against matrons, young or otherwise, and she will very properly be treated as a girl and nothing more. In these circumstances, therefore, we may reasonably expect that the young girl will soon be put back into her proper place, and that being there she will regain the charm and simplicity that she had lost.

The chilled spirits of a good many middle-aged ladies—those who have suffered acutely, though silently, from the growing sense of their own ineffectiveness, and of their nieces' growing vivacity—will be considerably cheered by reading this interesting announcement. The really old it will not so much gladden as divert, for the old, having abandoned the hunt, can at length enjoy its humours to the full. The word "reinstate" is, in its fine cunning simply delicious, for it gives to the proposal the air of a favour conferred instead of a rebuke administered.

But how, we ask with all respect, does his Majesty, aided by his advisers in council assembled, propose to set about the arduous task? That a fair beginning has been made we know. Has not a paternal Lord Chamberlain courteously (or unforced the "young lady" (through her mamma, too) that in future her attendances at Court is desired for presentation purposes only, since it has been decided, after long and anxious deliberation, that only those ladies who have entered upon the holy estate of matrimony can—other things being equal—count upon annual admission tickets. In future marriage, re-marriage, and the rest are alone to open those sacred portals. Female single-blessedness must be content to wait outside. A kindly hint that she may perchance be bidden to one or other of the fruits and gambollings—such, we suppose, as ping-pongs and garden skippings—has somewhat tempered this cruel wind to the shorn lamb in question. As far as it goes this is good, but it goes no more than three steps of the difficult return journey. How is the "jeune fille" to be re-established in the unobtrusive niche she filled so becomingly up to, say, the last lap of the last century? For that, we take it, is the aim and object of the reformers.

Let us look at the problem fairly and squarely, and as is meet and right in hard times which promise to become harder, let its practical pounds-shillings-and pence aspect be first taken.

The girl of gentle birth of the day before yesterday—the grandmother of to-day—whose father's income was sufficient though limited, had on an average four new gowns in the year, which in turn were "turned," and which, after visiting the dyer's vat, made their final appearance as useful petticoats for younger sisters. In the sixties, £70 was considered a quite handsome dress allowance for an unmarried girl of good social position. We fancy that the corresponding maiden of 1902 would reckon £100 a very tight fit indeed. And, seeing by what leaps and bounds expenditure for all classes, save the very poor, has since then advanced, small blame to her when she remonstrates with her unwilling parent pretty much after this fashion: "You want me to ride, and to skate, and to golf, to go to everything that's going in London and the country, and to do it all properly rigged, on £100 a year. I simply can't. I'd rather stay at home."

Let the pained parent pause and bethink himself of the salary he now gives his "chef" whether male or female; let him remember the present prices of his champagne, his cigars, even his money-saving motor-cars, and refrain from lifting sad hands or uttering the reproach "extravagance" to the child of his own up-bringing. The economics of the situation may safely be left to right themselves. Supply and demand here as every where else, will govern. So long as expensive girls are "asked for," so long in commercial language, will they be stocked. A good time may be coming when fashion's wheel will again revolve simplicity of life, and of living, for us all. Till it arrives, best to accept present conditions cheerfully, to wait patiently. And in spite of the tiresomely elaborate trappings with which modern maids are overlaid, fine natures and souls, even if souls in embryo, are often to be discovered below. It was an American, not an English girl, who, on being felicitated by a group of envious friends on the perfection of the trousseau she had collected in Paris for the approaching New-York-cum-New-port fray, made passive answer. "Yes, it is tidy. I only wish I had ten backs instead of one, so that I could just show all the frocks before the fashion changes."

A hard saying has now got to be said. It is not the faults, not the blemishes of the modern maid, that oppress us. We can forgive her dress-extravagance, excuse her Bridge-passion, even her latest craze for a "duster" with her little capital: are not these manias dutifully caught from her ancestors? We can even put up with her self-absorption—youth's evergreen prerogatives; more, we distinctly desire that at some period of her youth she may have a turn at the mine, for so will she best saw the seeds of her charity crop for old age. No—all these spots on her brilliant sun are welcome—almost are they a relief. It is from the dazzle of her wisdoms, her capacities, her gifts, and her accomplishments, that we would fain escape. Above all, from her virtues. If here we ask the impossible, then at any rate do let us be provided with a stout umbrella to mitigate the fierce glare of their splendours. From the tyranny of her sweet condescensions from the gentle yet firm assertion of her superiority, we pray for deliverance. Briefly, for her high-pressure boiler of duty calls her to the task of moulding our manners and our conversation, our opinions, religious and political, our very likes and dislikes, and we don't at all enjoy the process. Most of us succumb; others, braver than the rest, resist. When moulding is abandoned as hopeless, smiling, scathing criticism takes its place.

"Now, haven't we had a nice little talk together?" remarked a tender young thing of nineteen to the President of a Royal Society as she gracefully rose and dismissed him that she might bestow a like favour elsewhere. The poor man, who during the little colloquy had imagined he was being more than common kind to an unknown little girl, was left with his mouth open. It has hardly closed yet.

Again, why does every girl to-day have to do something, no matter what? Wha can't she be content, for a brief season at least, to exist beautifully? Thus might she be all the readier for works when the right hour shall have struck. By works we here mean those undertakings, public or otherwise, which lie outside the domestic circle, not within it; for these last, alas! are simply not placed in the over-long list of her achievements. Where are the girls who can cook passably, who can bake salable bread, who can cut out "lingerie" accurately and sew delicately its long white seams? Here a chorus will cry in answer, Blouse-making, hat-trimming, draping, flower-arrangements from Japanese upwards or downwards. We readily concede full mastery in these arts and crafts, whilst we note that in most of them tackings and pins, aided by what, for lack of a juster word, is styled "taste," play the far larger part.

But worse remains. It is whispered that the innermost citadel of literature, the holy cabinet reserved up to now for those highest caste Brahmins, the critics, has been successfully stormed, and that the besiegers have possessed themselves of the weapons of the priests, the quills and the inkpots, and are actually making the book-market. We are informed that girls have taken to reviewing. This, if true, is really too bad—it is well-nigh monstrous. If they will confine themselves to chewing the cud of philosophies, ancient and modern, to the passing sentence on Foundations of Belief, or Reasons for Unbelief, well and good. For these are the subjects which we know are revealed to babes and sucklings, and with which, therefore, they may rightly play. But when it comes to creative work—work that has been slowly wrought by mature men and women out of the material of life lived—being gravely discussed and placed by ignorant little misses, who, knowing nothing as yet, have it all to learn by-and-by, then we cry "Save us!" indeed, and we cry it at the top of our voices.

It has been said, and, as we think, with truth, that even a veteran critic is ill-qualified to pronounce on any imaginative work unless and until he has himself essayed a like enterprise. And now, forsooth, the sweet girl-graduate is to tell us whether "Resurrection" or "Anna Karenina" is the profounder novel, and explain to us the true meaning of "Sir Richard Calmady." And here let no mistake be made. If a girl is touched to these fine issues, by all means let her write but let her tell us only one of the things she knows, of the world within her own ken. What could be more interesting to the public, and therefore more pleasing to the publishers, than a girl's version of the true inwardness of girls?—witness Marie Bashkirtseff's Journal, which owed its phenomenal success not to its literary quality but to its transparent sincerity; witness Charlotte Bronte's "Villette," the only log kept of a big girls' school that we can call to mind, or, finest perhaps of all, that volume of George Sand's "Histoire de ma Vie," in which she sets down with faithful realism the record of the years she spent in the convent school of Les Dames Anglaises in Paris.

Some little time ago a booklet appeared, "Unlitiated" its title, in which the author, evidently herself just through childhood, gave her version of a child's view of childhood and of its guardians. The story displeased not a few of the few who came across it, but it was a remarkable little apercu, as revealing in its way as was Mr. Anstey's immortal "Vice-versa." Such books are wanted. There are too few of them, only in every case the "documents" must be dans le vrai, else will they quickly become covered to be frauds, and end their discredited days as publishers' remainders.

This last is a "bona-fide" Coronation-year suggestion for the active-minded of our daughters and sisters. And for the others—it takes all sorts of matter as well as of persons to make a world. Some of us like our rosebuds closed, some open. Our latest pod was clearly of the former mind when he sang a week ago in "Punch":

Oh, for the days when girls were girls,
Not rude athletic vandals—
In crinolines, Jane Austen curls,
And sandals.

We venture to add a further stanza:

Oh, for the days when girls were girls,
Not pedants, prigs, nor wonders,
With learning stuffed, life's meaning muffed—
Mere blunders.

B. A. C, in the "Westminster Gazette."

MR. COTTON IN CALCUTTA.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS.

A BRILLIANT and most enthusiastic gathering of the Indian community of Calcutta, including a large number of prominent native notables and influential Bengali gentlemen, assembled at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening for the purpose of meeting the Hon'ble Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, C. S. I., and presenting him with an address on the occasion of his retirement from the position of Chief Commissioner of Assam. Seldom perhaps has there been a more distinguished and representative gathering of the different classes of the Indian community on any occasion in Calcutta as that which assembled amid such gay and festive surroundings in the vast Hall in which the meeting was held. Altogether there must have been close upon 1,000 persons present, and the utmost enthusiasm characterised the proceedings throughout. Maharaja Sir Jotendra Mohan Tagore, Bahadur, presided. On the platform two state chairs were provided for the accommodation of Mr. and Mrs. Cotton, and on a small silver table was placed a very handsome silver casket of beautiful Indian design and workmanship, containing the valedictory address.

MR. COTTON'S SPEECH

Having read the address which was received with repeated outbursts of cheering, the President then presented it to Mr. Cotton, who on rising was greeted with three hearty cheers. Speaking with evident emotion Mr. Cotton said:—Maharajah Bahadur, Rajahs and Gentlemen,—I know not how to utter the thoughts which arise in my breast as I listen to the all too complimentary sentiments expressed in your address and gaze upon this vast and appreciative audience. I cannot and will not attempt to make any adequate reply. Bengal was my home for twenty-nine long and happy years before I went to Assam. It is nearly thirty-five years since I first set foot in this city a young man full of vigour and enthusiasm and aspirations, with a set determination to consecrate my life not only to the devoted and loyal service of the Government, under which I am proud to have been able to rise to honourable and responsible office, but also directly to the service of the people. I think I may claim to have followed a consistent policy, and though I do not say that there have not been lapses from the high standard I placed before myself, I have never forgotten to aim at its realization, always remembering that, as I have received freely, I must freely give, and that the debt I owe to India is one I can never repay. I have tried to place the interests of the people before my own. "Fais ce que dois adviene que pourra." By this old knightly motto, I have striven to be guided. I believe in the truth of the teaching—discredited though it appears to be—that the

GREAT PROBLEM OF MODERN POLITICAL LIFE

is the subordination of politics to morals. I believe that devotion of the strong to the weak is a primary duty of those in power. I am not and never have been a very radical reformer; I entertain too high a regard and admiration for the illustrious memories of the mighty dead, whose influence has moulded the present and will direct the future. I know that if you are to destroy you must replace, and I have never advocated any of the revolutionary and destructive suggestions for the reorganisation of Hindu society, which from time to time I have seen in ascendance, and which have already done so much harm. I believe in the religious as well as in the aristocratic basis of that society. It is true that the old order is changing, giving place to new, but it devolves on the natural leaders of the Indian people to guide and control the period of transition, so that it may be traversed without disturbance. I have refrained from interference in such matters. But I have put myself forward in an humble way as the minister and interpreter of Government to the people, and in my official capacity have always borne in mind that by the force of personal example and good will it would be possible for me in the positions I have held to do much to knit together the links which unite the rulers and the ruled. In whatever measure I may have succeeded in this I have my reward. It will not, I think, be deemed mere boasting if I venture to say at the close of my active career in my adopted land that I have been able, by the exercise of kindness and sympathy, to touch the hearts of a grateful people. I see this union of hearts before me now. The mere duties of administration in India are comparatively easy. It is an easy task to administer uprightly the affairs of a docile and subject people; it is easy to lead our victorious armies among imperfectly armed and semi savage nationalities, to annex provinces and by despotic rule evolve order out of chaos. It is a sublimer function of Imperial dominion to weld the varying races under our sway into one great empire, "broadbased upon the people's will;" to fan the glowing embers of their national existence, and to wait upon, foster, and protect their instinctive tendencies. We need for our rulers the qualities of statesmanship rather than of administrative ability. What is wanted is the pervading presence of a spirit of relativity in the Government, of a capacity to refrain from unnecessary action, and, above all, of a hearty sympathy with the wishes and interests of the governed. It is not for any conduct of mine as an administrator that you are assembled together this evening, but it is because you recognise that my life's work has been devoted to the bridging of the gulf which separates the English from the Indian races. It has been said that East is East and West is West and never the twain shall meet. That is

A FALSE AND JARRING NOTE

inspired by a minor prophet. The East has met the West, and it is the highest duty of Occidental and Oriental alike whose lot has cast them on the border line to soften asperities and alleviate the friction of the contact. It is because I have done this or striven to do it that you have come here in my honour. I am now surrounded by troops of friends of all classes and ranks of the community. Hindus, Mahomedans—and my own fellow-countrymen—and what can be more grateful when I have put off my rusted armour and am passing into retirement than to hear the cheering welcome and affectionate God-speed of my old companions. But, alas! how many have faded away since I left this province. Week after week I have been pained by the chronicle of the death of one and then of another, and lately by the loss of the nearest and dearest to me of all. There are those present now whom I have known for a generation, who have grown from adolescence into mature manhood with me, and who have been associated with me in various stages of my career. I recall your co-operation in the service of the Calcutta Municipality; some of you were my colleagues on the Corporation in the past. I rejoice to see among you so many representative Zemindars of the province. I have always recognised that the lower orders in India stand in urgent need of an aristocracy above them, that their ignorance and characteristic docility and want of firmness, demand the guidance and protection of more powerful superiors. The basis of internal order in this country is to be found in a patrician aristocracy of indigenous growth and trained by past associations to control and lead. I congratulate you in Bengal on the possession of a permanent settlement, the Magna Charta of the province. Especially glad am I to have received this address to-day from the hands of my venerated friend Maharaja Sir Jotindra Mohun Tagore, Bahadur, the leader of the Hindu community in Calcutta, whose tried and distinguished fidelity to the British Government is only equalled by his devotion to the interests of the public. When I regard his benevolent countenance, what a crowd of associations surge up in my memory when I gaze upon this sea of friendly faces I can no longer command my utterance. I can only bid you farewell, not a final farewell, I trust, for I shall assuredly, if life and health are spared me, come among you again, but a sincere farewell with the amplest gratitude for all you have done for me and the renewed assurance, although none is needed, that my remaining energies shall continue to be consecrated to the service of the Indian people.

AN ENGLISH CORONATION.

(Concluded from page 4.)

The Champion there upon flung one of his gauntlets on the floor but as none as you may well imagine, answered the challenge, the herald-at-arms picked it up and restored it to the Champion. The King then drank the Champion's health in a goblet of gold and he in his turn drank to his Majesty's health and kept the goblet as his fee.

STRUGGLE FOR THE REMNANTS OF THE FEAST.

Shortly after the Champion had challenged and retired, the King Queen and Princesses rose from table, and passing into another apartment retired to St. James's Palace very fatigued and weary. Their example was followed by the peers and peeresses after which the big doors were thrown open and the crowd allowed to enter and take possession of the remains of the feast, of the table linen, of the plates and dishes, and of everything that was on the table. The pillage was most diverting; the people threw themselves with extraordinary avidity on everything the hall contained; blows were given and returned and I cannot give you any idea of the noise and confusion that reigned. In less than half an hour everything had disappeared, even the boards of which the tables and seats had been made.

I know I cannot possibly give you any correct idea of the magnificence and beauty of all these sights; the spectators on the stands and at the windows were likewise charming to contemplate. I am certain that at least two thousand people had left off wearing the late King's mourning for that day, and were dressed with taste in bright colours. I saw many ladies remarkable for their beauty and charming attire. As to the populace it was innumerable. The greater part of those persons who took part in the royal procession have a right to certain offices either by birth or because they possess certain properties and lands.

INFORMATION has reached Sligo that a policeman named Brennan, stationed at Cloracool, in County Sligo, where there have been some disputes over the war in South Africa, became suddenly insane, and while the rest of the party were on duty, the unfortunate man took his rifle from the arms stand and a large quantity of ammunition, and getting behind some rocks commenced firing at the people coming from church, declaring that they where all Boers. After some time some the police came upon the scene, and disarmed their unfortunate comrade, who was eventually lodged in Sligo Lunatic Asylum. No one was injured.

THERE are some boys at school who spend their time accumulating nicknames. The leader of the Opposition must have been one of these, and even in his latter decadent days he has done pretty well. Long ago he was called, with apologies for the epithet, the banal cammerman; more lately he has enjoyed the title of Crumpty Bumpty, and now the sobriquet "Cannie Wamble-man" is offered as appropriately descriptive.

EVERY seat on the huge stand now being erected at St. Thomas's Hospital has been engaged in advance for Coronation Day at five guineas each. The view of the Diamond Jubilee procession from the same position was one of the best on the route.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

THE excitement which has arisen in one locality in the Black Country during the last few days owing to the persistent rumours in circulation to the effect that a ghost could be seen during the nocturnal hours in the vinicity of a well-known hall or old time mansion in a populous part of the Black Country, has (says the "Leeds and Yorkshire Mercury") somewhat subsided recently owing to the mystery surrounding the appearance of a female figure at various times in the farmyard during the night having been solved. The ghost has now been captured, and turns out to be a servant girl employed in the neighbourhood, who has been indulging in these freaks nightly. She, however, it is stated, ran a great risk, for one of two occasions men have been watching for her with loaded guns.

A central Asian Inland Sea is proposed in an elaborate project worked out by M. Demchenko, a Russian engineer. He proposes to dam the Obi River at its junction with the Vasingan River, and to dam the Tobol River at its junction with the Irtish. He would join the two reservoirs thus made by a short canal, and make a lake 350ft. above sea level, or 200ft. above the present Sea of Aral. As the waters spread he would cut through the watershed to the south by an 18 mile canal—and thus lead the water to the Sea of Aral. He anticipates (says the "Engineering News" of New York) that over an area of 300,000 square miles the rainfall would be so increased as to change unproductive steppes and deserts into a country habitable by a settled population.

It seems that the Victorian Government advertised for a professional man capable of becoming Minister of Agriculture, and offering £1,000 a year to anyone capable of efficiently discharging such duties. They first applied to the Agricultural Department of New South Wales, but failed to secure the person needed. They then opened negotiations with a distinguished English expert, but he did not feel inclined to leave home. Applications to a qualified gentleman in the United States Government failed, for the latter, fearing to lose a good man, at once increased his salary. An open commission, it is said, is now given out to obtain the best person available, but the "Australasian" hints that the treatment of former exeprts obtained from abroad has not been quite as considerate as was desirable. Here, however, is a chance for some of our arm-chair agriculturists who are continually giving advice both to farmers and the Government.

In the course of an address to the Rural Deanery of Cheetham, the Bishop of Manchester said it did not do to try and prevent working men from smoking. Smoking was a very great solace to a man in his hour of loneliness, when he needed a little sedative. It could not intoxicate him and unless he smoked to excess it could do him no harm. He (the Bishop) had been a smoker since he was at the University. It was not easy to acquire the habit, but once acquired he, found it most valuable if he were excited, there was nothing like a pipe as a sedative. When he was in Australia he wrote a good deal to the newspapers, and if he got excited over any discussion that arose he always first smoked a pipe and that put him into so calm a state of mind that he could sit down and write with proper epis copal dignity.

Mr. George Jacob Holyoake, the veteran co-operator, is eighty-five years old. He is an advocate of the religion of usefulness. One of the gladdest tasks of his life was the organising as secretary of help for Garibaldi in 1861. In his endeavours to abolish the various newspaper duties known as taxes on knowledge, he incurred fines amounting to £600,000, which sum, if taken into Mr. Gladstone's calculations as Chancellor of the Exchequer, would have represented a deficit in our finances. To him, it is said, we owe in large measure the affirmation Act of 1869. A strenuous worker in the cause of freedom, he is an historian of the co-operative movement, to which he has given much of the best years of his life.

Mr. Arthur Holmes, who has been appointed Town Clerk of Arundel, is a member of an old Sussex family which has been closely connected with the municipal life of that ancient borough for many centuries. An ancestor was Mayor of Arundel in 1753, his great grand-father was Mayor in 1797, his grandfather was Mayor in 1828, and again in 1851, while his father was Town Clerk for 42 years, and the brother whom Mr. Holmes has succeeded for over twenty years held the same position. This appears to constitute an unrivalled record of municipal service for a single family.

A gruesome pamphlet has been issued by the Humanitarian League, entitled "Food and Fashion: Some Thoughts on what we eat and what we wear." It seems hard to turn in any directions without finding some form of cruelty being regularly practised which is unsuspected by the public who benefit by its consequences. This, however, does not apply to the case of "murderous millinery," upon which we, in common with others, have had a great deal to say. But the fashion of wearing furs is not one which is generally recognised as involving cruelty. We are told, however, that the trapping of fur-bearing animals is attended with much barbarity; while the obtaining of sealskins is said to be a singularly savage business, according to the description of Borchgrevink, the well-known Antarctic explorer.

Tortoise-shell, again, is obtained by one process and another; but "in every case it is cruel." Fire is often, said Darwin in his "Naturalist's Voyage," employed to make the animals' scales bears it; which, by the way, is not a tortoise, but a sea-turtle. And then kid gloves turn out to be derived from kids which are kept in confinement in order to prevent them from injuring their skins, as well as being maimed under unhealthy conditions. We have all heard the abominable details of the cramming of imprisoned geese for Streasburg pies; the pamphlet spares us none of the loathsome details. The horror of the over-sea cattle trade are next discussed. In 1895 the losses in the South American trade were 50 per 1,000 among cattle, and 37 per 1000 among sheep. These deaths, of course, represent but a fraction of the actual suffering which the animals endure. The evils of the private slaughter-house are also described. Altogether the pamphlet is not cheerful reading and suggests many points at which civilization wants as much watching as any savage community.

Who does not have his morning's letters placed upon his breakfast table? Science, which is so mercilessly interfering with many of our traditional "comforts," has now declareda gainst this. According to the "Lancet," the practice is convenient, but from a sanitary point of view appalling. Save our medical contemporary:

It is undeniably a dirty practice. In nine cases out of ten the envelope containing a letter is licked, and is also the stamp, by the fondest affection, therefore, may easily lurk here, especially as by the time the letter reaches its destination the stamp and sealed cover are dry. Any materies morbi present would be easily detached. Then there are the risks of infection to which a letter is exposed in transit. The sorter at the post-office or the postman may not be as bacteriologically clean as is desirable. The dust of the road may adhere to any exposed gum or the letters may be dropped, and the bacteriology of road dust exhibits some well-known pathogenic organisms. Letters are frequently smeared with road mud. Amongst the microbes recognised in road sweepings are the microbe of pus, malignant oedema, tetanus, tubercle, and septicaemia. The post probably is a very wide distributing agency of all sorts and conditions of orgaulsms, and this would be difficult to prevent. But surely care might be taken to keep from association the plate upon which food is partaken and the letter or newspaper packet. It follows that from a hygienic point of view letters should never be opened or read during a meal. Good manners, moreover, would dictate the same thing, and thus be in accordance with strict hygienic observance.

Those modern Methuselahs whose epitaphs were recently quoted in our columns are still affording food for reflection to our readers. Here is an "Old Subscriber" who not only goes on better, but explains how it was done, thus spoiling the illusion of the age records. He says:

If my remarks are not too belated may I suggest that the patriarch recently referred to in your columns under "Table Talk" who passed away at the ripe age of 480 was probably 84, and that custom preferred quoting 4 and 80 to 20 and 4, for much the same reason that it might 4 and 20 to 20 and 4?

The Manchester Corporation has nothing of the character of Shylock about it; at any rate, not towards debtors of its own household. The amount which the Manchester Ship Canal Company now owes the Manchester Corporation for interest on its loan of five millions is no less than £1,368,750, and still the Corporation shows no desire to press unduly its impecunious debtor. The Canal Company can only manage to pay a few thousands now and then towards interest which is accumulating at the rate of considerably over £200,000 annually. Meantime, the Manchester ratepayers are specially rated to pay interest on the Corporation's own debt, raised to lend money to the Ship Canal. Whatever may be thought of municipal fradle "per se" here surely is a case where a public body ought to assume full control and responsibility for the enterprise of which it is the financial sponsor, and towards which it shows at present a parental forbearance which seems to be anything but fair to its own ratepayers.

Inverness, the capital of the Highlands, is threatened with a terrible calamity, if we are to credit Dr. Davidson, of Birmingham, an authority in seismology. It is known to geologists that Inverness occupies a most interesting position at the outlet of the great crack, or crevasse, in the geological formation of the northern part of the island, which, as the Caledonian Canal, cuts the country in two. He warns the inhabitants of Inverness to be prepared for earthquakes periodically. The earths crust in the Inverness district is gradually slipping seawards and Loch Ness (one of the chain of lakes which form the Canal), in a few hundred of thousands of years will be part of the sea.

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A COLONEL in his Majesty's Army writes:—

"A year ago I suffered very much from Gravel, and regularly every two months "passed stones, and had untold torture, and twice was seriously ill in consequence. "I saw your advertisement and got some Bishop's Varalettes for Gout, and from that "day to this I have never suffered the slightest pain, had a suspicion of gravel or "anything else. I have now taken these Varalettes three times a day (one after each "meal) for a year."

Mrs. J. HAMMOND, 7 Crowhurst Road, Brixton, S.W., writes:—

"I feel that I ought to let you know of the great and speedy benefit which I have "derived from the use of your Varalettes for Gout. I am 66 years of age, and have "for many years suffered from Gouty symptoms, and these became so much aggravated last spring that I frequently could scarcely turn in bed for the pain, or dress "myself in the morning. I then determined to give your remedy a trial, and it is a "positive fact that from the first day of taking it, up to the present date, the acute "pains have entirely disappeared, so that I have not lost one night's rest from that cause. "I continued the treatment for a month, and have since had a 7s. Case. I now find that "if the pains seem inclined to return a few days' treatment disperses them. It is "certainly a wonderful remedy."

Lieut.-Colonel CLARKE, 7 Beachcroft Road, East Sheen, S.W., writes:—

"I have been in the habit of using Bishop's Varalettes for Gout for some time, "and I find them the best corrective for Gout I know of. I have suffered great "inconvenience in the past from this malady, but since I have used Bishop's Varalettes "for Gout I have been but seldom troubled. I was through the Egyptian Campaign, "1881, and during the whole time I used Bishop's Lithia preparations, and found them "of great value. I always take one of Bishop's Varalettes for Gout in my whisky and "water and I find them most convenient and portable."

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Berner's College, *Professor of Chemistry.*
London.

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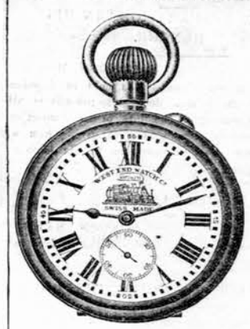

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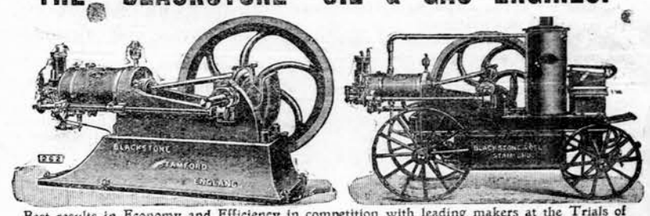

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THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,

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Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, from whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the state, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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"Moreover, I tolp two friends of mine who were laid up with Rheumatism of the arm, and they tried 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' They are tailors by trade, and in seven days they were at work again. They say this medicine cannot be too highly prised."

"May 18, 1899."

Mr George Price, St. Margaret's-on-Thames, writes:—"I feel that I should write you a few lines in praise of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I have been suffering these last few years with Eczema and Blotches, which prevented me following my occupation, and I can safely say I have spent scores of pounds in all sorts of other medicines. A little while ago, however, I was advised by a friend of mine who has taken Clarke's Blood Mixture to try a bottle, and to my great relief I am a new man and able at the present time to go on with my business, being now quite well. In fact, I cannot give it too much praise. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this testimonial for the benefit of others who may be suffering from the same complaint."

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M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

TERRY AT "TERRY'S."

IN private as well as in stage life, Mr. Edward Terry is a humorist through and through. There is something quaintly and gravely funny in nearly everything he does. He builds a theatre, calls it by his own name, and seldom goes near it. That is Edward Terry all over. And it is characteristic of the hero of the once popular farcical comedy, "The Churchwarden," to be a churchwarden in reality. The very thought of the old Gaiety favourite busying himself about the affairs of the parish pews and the parish pump—for Mr. Terry is an expert on local politics into the bargain—is enough to "tickle you to death," as the Americans say. People who are on close terms of intimacy with Mr. Edward Terry say that his impersonation of Fanshawe, the large hearted schoolmaster in Captain Basil Hood's dainty comedy, "My Pretty Maid," comes remarkably near to an impersonation of the actor himself, as he is known in the world outside the theatre

"MY PRETTY MAID."

It is sincerely to be hoped that Captain Hood's comedy will prove attractive enough to the public to justify Mr. Edward Terry in deciding to be master of his own house, at least for the space of an average theatrical season. "My Pretty Maid" is not a "Sweet Lavender," but it contains, as Mr. Pinero's comedy contained, no small amount of the element of the Robertsonian school—if not indeed, of Robertson's School; and this is just the element in which the homely comicality of Mr. Terry shows to full advantage. True, the play was not received with any extravagant favour on its first representation, but for all its little weak scenes, which lie chiefly in its big reminiscences it is in perfect tune with the tone of the popular comedian's methods, and on that account alone should stand a healthy chance of success.

COMPELLED TO BECOME COMEDIAN.

Mr. W. S. Penley had his good luck as a comedian thrust upon him by his bad luck as a merchant's clerk. Not that Mr. Penley as something in the City, was a failure in the ordinary sense. He was, it is said, anything but beskward as a business man. His employers, the members of a wholesale silk firm, found him a most excellent clerk, and were delighted with his work, to which he applied the industry he now exercises in a very different direction. But they were unable to keep him in their employment because his peculiar treble voice and the comic manner in which he bore himself generally made his fellow clerks laugh. One day the chief called him to his office, and, while complimenting him upon his efforts in the silk line, explained to him that as the others could not do their work properly for laughing at him, the firm would be compelled to engage someone else in his place. So Penley had a month's notice to leave, and so devoted was the funny little fellow to his business, and so loyal was he to those at the head of it, that for the remaining month of his service at their establishment he used all means in his power to speak and conduct himself in an ordinary way. In his attempts, however, at not being funny he was more comical than ever, and for this reason his employers, much as they respected him, were by no means sorry when his month was up, and he trotted off the premises. His last day's work in the City was, as it turned out, his best day's work. It led eventually to his making not of "Charley's Aunt" alone, nearly £100,000, and it is to be doubted, capable as he always proved himself to be in his City work, if he would ever have made such a sum at negotiating rolls of extra superfine silk.

A PHOTOGRAPHIC PUZZLE.

What is a poor actress to do when one firm of photographers claims the sole right of photographing her in theatrical costume, and another claims the sole right of photographing her as part of the "production" of a certain theatre? Some advice on the matter, if anyone has any to offer, would be very acceptable to Mrs. Brown-Potter just now, for this lady is desirous of having her picture taken in the character of Calypso, and cannot sit before the camera in the classic robes of Ulysses's enchantress because it is the acquired privilege of one photographic firm, and one only, to "take" the productions of Her Majesty's Theatre, and the exclusive right of one other photographic firm to reproduce her "in costume." It is claimed, and perhaps rightly, that Calypso's robes are an important part of the production of Ulysses. That is the case for the photographers of the production. It is also claimed, and perhaps not wrongly, that the clinging draperies of the Goddess of Silence represent a theatrical costume. And that is the case for the photographers of Mrs. Brown-Potter "in costume." It is a puzzling point and one which would probably swallow up countless time and money to decide legally. It is confidently felt, however, that the rival firms of films and frames will consider public convenience in the matter, and come to some arrangement by which the grand pianos of the classes and the mantelpieces of the masses may not be deprived of particulary charming schemes of adornment.

PROFESSIONAL JEALOUSY.

Dr. Nikola, of the Princess's, was to have had a real cat to glare from his shoulder and sit upon his lap, but the Pussie engaged for the part scratched her name from the programme three or four days before the production of the piece because she could not get on with the clockwork cat of the prologue. It annoyed her very much to see the imitation article having the most important "entrance" and so she licked the black dye off her chest and right paw (this had been added so that she should look as black as the conscientious Othello who blacked himself from top to toe), and stalked out of the theatre, relinquishing in her professional vanity a handsome salary of twopennyworth, of cat's meat and a large basin of milk nightly.

PERSUASION USELESS.

Mr. Albert Marsh, the manager at the Princess's, did his best to coax her into taking up the part again, but even the offer of an increased salary, an offer made by Mr. Marsh with a distinct reference to mice, would not tempt Miss Pussie to change her mind, and, being the theatre cat, she has gone back to her occupation of loafing about the corridors, before and behind the curtain, and taking occasional views of the outside world from the mat at the stage door. It is the funniest thing imaginable to see how heartily she detests her mechanical rival, and in spite of her white chest and paw how thunderingly black she looks when she meets it in the wings. Even in the daytime, when there is no performance on, she will only consent to walk across the stage when the machine-made mummer has been put safely away in its box.

MR. ALBERT MARSH.

Mr. Frank de Jong's manager at the Princess's, Mr. Albert Marsh has fought his way to the front in the theatre of wars as well as in the theatre of pieces. He served in four campaigns connected with the Zulu War, and at the termination of the fierce struggle between black and white, held a commission in Baker's Horse from 1880 to 1881 when the corps, which was only raised for a period, was disbanded. From that time to this, Mr. Marsh has been connected with theatrical management. He was stage and general manager to Miss Fortescue when that clever lady toured South Africa; he acted in a similar capacity, or in similar capacities, for the Charles Manner and Fanny Moody English Opera Company in the same country; in Johannesburg, when that place had only been established for a few months as a civilised town, he broke Max O'Rell's record of 'takings" by booking £700 before even the lecturer had arrived in South Africa; and he produced the first pantomime seen in Natal—at the Natal Theatre Royal, Durban.

ALL EYEBALLS AND TEETH.

This pantomime was played one night before a very remarkable audience—an audience which Mr. Marsh says he is never likely to get out of his "mind's eye." The domestic work, which in this country is performed by women, and girls is in Durban done by men and boys—all of whom, by the way, are called "boys," whether their age be fifty or fifteen, Mr. Marsh decided to invite as many of these "boys" as the theatre would hold to see the pantomime; and having obtained the consent of the police for these servants to be out after nine o'clock at night (ordinarily, all Kaffir boys must not stir from the house after that hour), he sent the invitations round, together with the necessary police passes. Eagerly were the invitations accepted—but not so eagerly, says Mr. Marsh, would he send out more to the Kaffir boys of Johannesburg. Like the young lady in one of Mr. Arthur Roberts's songs, they "had never seen a pantomime before," and during the progress of the "show" kept up a running chorus composed of exclamations of delight, surprise, and absolute fear! But it was a wonderful audience to see, if not exactly a satisfactory one to hear. The manager of the Princess's says that when he looks back upon it now he sees a house crammed from floor to ceiling with glowing eyeballs and teeth.

A COUPLE OF CUCKOOS.

It is a curious thing that Miss Fannie Ward, who is so charming as Mrs. Devereux in the English version of "Coralie et Cie.," makes her reappearance, three years after her connection with the production of "The Cuckoo" at the Avenue, in a play which, besides being at the same theatre, depends for its principal action upon the husky warnings of a cuckoo clock! When, by a clever arrangement of stage mechanism, the club room of 42a Albemarle Street changes into Madame Coralie's fitting room in Bond Street, for the convenience of flighty ladies who are being shadowed by their husbands and a party of detectives, the one for the transformation is given by a cuckoo-clock, "worked" from the first floor of Madam Coralie's establishment by an attendant who 'knowns his business." The cuckoo is evidently Miss Fannie Ward's lucky bird!

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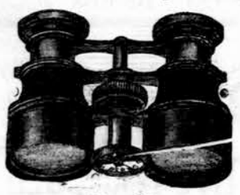

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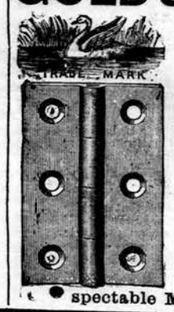

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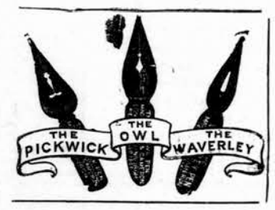

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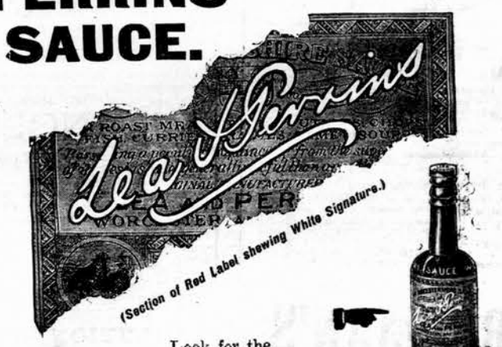

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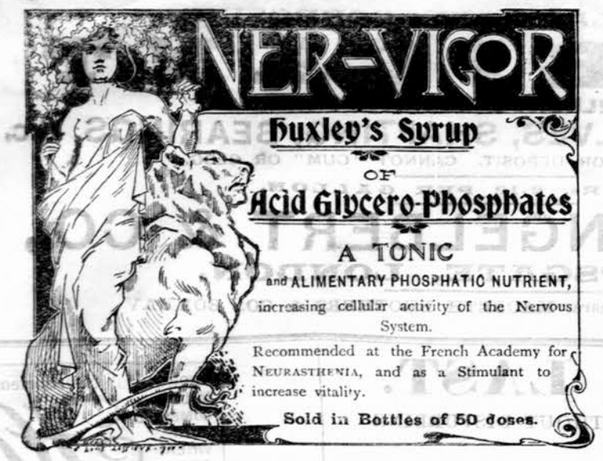

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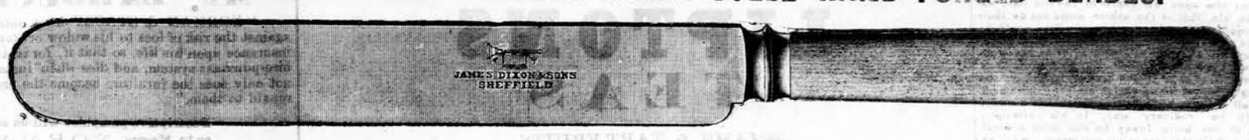

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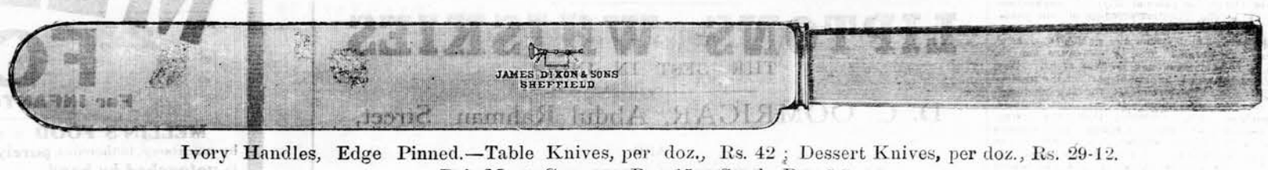

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